THE WATERBURY WATCH.

KEYLESS, RELIABLE, ACCURATE, DURABLE.
Guaranteed for two years.
Repairs never exceed **One Rupee.**
Rs. 8-8. **Rs. 8-8.**
May be obtained from
Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., LIMITED,
or at the Office of the Company,
Medows Street, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,483—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1888.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

BUTLER, PALMER'S WHISKIES.
OLD, MATURE AND EXCELLENT.
Note the names, and try one or other of the brands.
Prices from
Old Vatted Glenlivet and Special Reserve..
"Heart Bottle Whisky"—Scotch ...
"Napier Johnstone"—Square Bottle ...
"Glentromie"... ...
"Cutler Palmer's Finest Irish" ...
} Rs. 21 to Rs. 29-12 per doz. bottles
Examine cork, label, and capsule—of all Retailers.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

VARIOUS improvements having been made for the greater convenience and comfort of Passengers travelling in *the second saloon*, special attention is called to *the advantageous terms* on which *excellent accommodation* to and from Europe can now be obtained.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	Friday.
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	7th Dec.
B.L. KAISER-I-HIND	4029	700	R. F. Briscoe	14th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. Weighell	21st ,,
B.L. THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	28th ,,
				1889.
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	4th Jan.
B.L. CLYDE	4186	800	W. D. Mudie	11th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. Weighell	18th ,,
B.L. PESHAWUR	3927	800	L. H. Moule	25th ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	1st Feb.
BL BUTLEJ	4305	800	W. D. Worcester	8th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. Weighell	15th ,,
BL BENGAL	4499	800	W. Barratt	22nd ,,

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.
Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.
A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	on or about
SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D Worcester	6th Dec.
BENGAL	4499	800	W. Barratt	20th ,,
				1889
PENINSULAR	5500	1000	H. Wyatt	3rd Jan.
SHANNON	4189	800	C. R. Edwards	17th ,,

For further particulars, apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 26th November, 1888.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below.
FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE :—

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	20th Dec. '88.	20th Jan. '89.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	10th Jan. '89.	10th Feb. ,,
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	1st Feb., '89.	1st Mar. ,,

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey *viâ* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European servants and native ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BORMIDA	.. on the 8th Dec. 1888.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 4th Dec. 1888.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN
LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
ELEKTRA	P. Mersa	4,200	600	9th Dec. 1889.
POSEIDON	S. Mersa	4,600	650	5th Jan.

Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.
RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON
Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 22nd and BRINDISI on the 24th, of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
				1888.
THISBE	F. Radonicich	3,800	450	14th Dec.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c, apply to
O. von HOFFER,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 2nd October, 1888.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.
CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
IF SUFFICIENT INDUCEMENT OFFERS.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
MERTON HALL	J. Hughes	4,100	500	20th Dec. 1888.
LOCKSLEY HALL	T. Collin	4,000	500	5th Feb. 1889.
WERNETH HALL	T. H. S. Millard	4,100	500	15th Feb.

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay trade, and carry both Surgeon and Stewardess. Cabins are all on deck and forward of the Engines.
The following Cargo Steamers have good accommodation for a limited number of Passengers at moderate rates. Do not carry Surgeon or Stewardess.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

				1888.
EDEN HALL	S. Hughes	3,600	400	13th Dec. 1889.
KIRBY HALL	G. Pearse	2,700	300	15th Jan.
ASTON HALL	J. A. Hill	3,600	400	25th Jan.

For further particulars apply to
EDWARD BATES AND CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 4th December, 1888.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
PERSIA	R. Hutchison	3317	480	16th Dec.

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every comfort for First-Class Passeng
For further particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
ombay, 31st October, 1888. Agents.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS.

PASSAGES BOOKED by P. and O. and all other steamers without charge for commission. A pamphlet giving rates and full particulars forwarded on application. Grindlay's Handbook for Travellers may also be had free.
GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA.

REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.—By W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price annas 8; postage free.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST PORTS.
S. S. "PACHUMBA," 872 tons, on THURSDAY, 6th December, at noon, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie *en route*, weather permitting.
FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons (at 11 a.m., on 9th December, after arrival of Outward English Mails), calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jaod, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.
FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "HIMALAYA," 1,427 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 6th December, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.
FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.
THE S. S. "JAVA," 1,450 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 27th December, at noon.
FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.
S. S. "KERBELA," 1,978 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 19th December.
FOR MARMAGOA DIRECT.
THE S. S. "COCONADA," 862 tons, on or about MONDAY, 10th December.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 5th December, 1888. Agents.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

H. H. the Sultan of Zanzibar's s.s. "MERKA," 1056 tons, Captain Abbasson, sails as above on WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant. For Freight and passage apply to—
VISRAM EBRAHIM & Co.,
Agents

COOK'S TRAVELLING AGENCY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any part of India by any route across the Continent, and to all parts of the Globe. Reductions to Family Parties and Missionaries.
Interpreters meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports
Through Booking *viâ* Japan, America, Australia, &c.
Pamphlet and full particulars post free.
THOMAS COOK AND SON,
RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.
Calcutta : 11, Old Court-House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CALVERT'S CRESOL
IS now used by the Bombay Municipality; it will be found a most effective preparation and is cheaper, although much stronger, than any other soluble disinfectant.
Sold in Bottles—Annas 6, 12 and Re. 1-2; in Gallon tins Rs. 4.
Per 5 Gallon Drum Rs. 18-8.
SPECIAL QUOTATIONS FOR LARGE QUANTITIES.
TREACHER & Co., Limited,
CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

THE ORIENTAL HEALTH SALINE.
THIS cooling, refreshing, and most invigorating Saline relieves headache and sickness allays Febrile symptoms, and affords immediate relief in all simple Derangements of the stomach.
Price, Re. 1-4 per bottle.
TREACHER & Co., Limited.

SUPARI
OR
BETEL-NUT TOOTH PASTE.
PREPARED ONLY BY TREACHER & Co.
AN elegant and most efficient PREPARATION, made from the fresh BETEL-NUT. Combining all the essentials of a good DENTIFRICE, it cleanses and preserves the teeth, strengthens the gums, and imparts a delightful freshness to the mouth and fragrance to the breath—
Per jar, suitable for the toilet table, Re. 1-4.
Notice that T. and Co.'s Trade Mark is indelibly printed on the cover of each jar.
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

NEILGHERRY TEAS.
KODANAAD ESTATES.
MR. NEUBERG begs to announce that he has been appointed Sole Agent in Bombay for the above TEAS, and is instructed to offer them at the following prices, which will be found to be considerably under former quotations for the same brands :—
TRADE MARK.
K. T. E. (in a triangle).
Awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas and first-class certificates. Over 20,000 1lb. packets sold in Madras, in 6 months.

Orange Pekoe	Re.	1	8	0	per lb.
Pekoe	,,	1	4	0	,,
Pekoe Souchong	,,	1	0	0	,,
Souchong	,,	0	14	0	,,
Mixture (Congou)	,,	0	9	6	,,

J. NEUBERG—BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA.
INVESTMENTS.—The purchase and sale effected of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, BANK and all other SHARES and STOCKS. INTEREST and DIVIDENDS realised. SECURITIES kept in safe custody. Printed forms of Powers of Attorney supplied.

Commission on purchases and sales	¼ per cent.
Commission on surrender of Securities out of safe custody	¼ ,,

GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any circle of payment, and approved CHEQUES on CALCUTTA and MADRAS received at par.
LOANS and ADVANCES made on convertible Securities, and on approved personal Security with Life Assurance.

A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(In pamphlet form)
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*.
Annas 2. Post free.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

PHOTOGRAPHIC GOODS.

TREACHER'S Square Long Focus Cameras are made on an improved design, and give the extreme range of Focus possible with each size, and at the same time are perfectly rigid. When in use the focussing is by means of a Rack Work or Screw Adjustment. They are fitted with double swing back arrangement, giving a large amount of movement in both horizontal and vertical directions, have a double action front, extra front piece, and a reversing frame by means of which the Dark Slides can be used either upright or horizontally without taking the Camera off the Stand (each Camera is fitted with 3 Dark Slides, with inner carriers for Plates). Camera and Slides fully brass-bound and screwed.

Size	6½ by 4¾	8½ by 6½	10 by 8	12 by 10
	Rs. 180	Rs. 235	Rs. 270	Rs. 325

LIGHT PORTABLE LANDSCAPE CAMERAS.
A compact and portable instrument, with rack work to focus double action front, extra front, and moveable central division. Adapted to turn on the side for upright pictures, with folding bases, board, &c.

Size	8½ by 6½	6½ by 4¾
	Rs. 245	Rs. 120

LONG FOCUS CAMERA.
The extra long focus is obtained without sacrifice of either portability or rigidity. The folding bottom board has an inner telescopic frame which reaches, and thus giving great length of focal adjustment.

Size	10 by 8	12 by 10
	Rs. 245	Rs. 350

SQUARE BELLOWS BODY CAMERA, brass bound, screwed in dovetail, single swing back, and arranged to take plates in either direction, vertical sliding front, bottom board hinged to turn up, and improved side fastenings, thus securing perfect rigidity.

Size	10 by 8	12 by 10	15 by 12	15 by 15
	Rs. 160	Rs. 220	Rs. 270	Rs. 420

Spare Slides are furnished if required.
DALLMEYER'S PATENT RAPID RECTILINEAR LENSES,
(Rigid Setting),
Are emphatically the lenses for all kinds of out-door Photography.

Size Landscape	15 by 12	} Rs. 250	12 by 10	10 by 8	} Rs. 215	10 by 8	8½ by 6½	} Rs. 165	8½ by 6½	6 by 5
,, Group	12 by 10		10 by 8	8½ by 6½		6 by 5	5 by 4		6 by 5	5 by 4

} Rs. 125 } Rs. 115 } Rs. 8-5.

COMPLETE DRY PLATE KITS.

Size	¼ Plate.	½ Plate.	1 by 1 Plate.	10 by 8 Plate.
Per doz.	Rs. 165	Rs. 205	Rs. 270	Rs. 380

THOMAS'S EXTRA RAPID PALL MALL DRY PLATES.
BRITANNIA DRY PLATES.
EDWARD'S XL. SPECIAL INSTANTANEOUS DRY PLATES.
WRATTAN AND WAINWRIGHT'S PLATES.
INSTANTANEOUS SHUTTERS.

The Lightning. Rs. 26, 29, 32.	Cadett's Drop. Rs. 27.	Cadett's Pneumatic. Rs. 25.	Kershaw's. Rs. 16, 19, 22-8, 27.
Leask's Sky Shutter. Rs. 30.	Metal Drop Shutter. Rs. 4-8, 10, 12.	Mahogany Drop Shutter. Rs. 12, 15, 16, 18, 20, 22.	
Phantom Shutter. Rs. 25, 27-8.	Plunge Shutter. Rs. 31, 33.		

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
CHEMISTS TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR AND H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.
BICYCLES, TRICYCLES, TANDEMS.
HUMBER AND COMPANY, LIMITED
PRICE LISTS AND ILLUSTRATIONS FREE BY POST.
SOUNDY & CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY,

FOR SALE, WINCHESTER REPEATING RIFLES.

450	Bore Sporting, 9 Shots	Rs. 100.
500	,, Express, 5 Do.	Rs. 150.; plain quality, Rs. 110.
450	,, Single Express (taking 125 grains powder)	Rs. 65.
500	,, Do.	Rs. 65.

AMMUNITION AND RE-LOADING TOOLS FOR ABOVE KEPT IN STOCK.
Apply to
KING, KING & CO., BOMBAY.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTATIONS.
A large and varied selection,
CHRISTMAS WINES AND SPIRITS
Imported direct from the Growers
CHRISTMAS OILMAN'S STORES
Fresh stock from well-known makers
CHRISTMAS TOYS
A heavy stock on hand
CHRISTMAS SWEETS
Too numerous to mention
CHRISTMAS GLASSWARE
Novel and various in design
CHRISTMAS ELECTRO-PLATED WARE
Unsurpassed for durability
CHRISTMAS JEWELLERY
Quality and price are worth attention.
BOLTON AND COMPANY,
DEALERS IN AMMUNITION,
BOMBAY.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY,
WINE SHIPPERS.
TRADE AND RETAIL PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

FOR THE SEASON 1888-89.
WE the undersigned are now showing a LARGE and SELECT STOCK of NEW and FASHIONABLE GOODS for the present Season.
West of England Cloths, Worsted and Diagonal Coatings, Angolas, Tweeds, Whipcords, Bedford Cords, Cashmeres, and other Woollen Goods, all of the latest Style and Fashionable Designs, and invite our Customers to inspect the same.
OUR SECOND SPECIALITIE,
For the Season is our Elegant Fitting Dress Suit made of a new Material, very ligh called Clothiratta.
SHIRTINGS.
Long-Cloths, Cambrics, Oxford, All Wool Flannels, Ceylon Flannels, &c.
We guarantee a fashionable cut and fit, and best of Workmanship. Uniforms made to Order to latest Regulations.
Hats, Helmets, Hosiery, Collars, Ties, Scarfs, Braces, Steel Trunks, Portmanteaus, Regulation, Airtight Cases, and many other Articles too numerous to mention.
Samples of Material and directions for Self-measurement sent post free.
JOONAS TYEB AND CO.
CIVIL AND MILITARY TAILORS, ARMY VOLUNTEERS, AND POLICE CONTRACTORS.
11, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

CHRONOMETERS.
THE repairing and cleaning of Ships' Chronometers can only be satisfactorily executed by Watchmakers, who have, in addition to their usual four years' Apprenticeship to practical Watchmaking and Repairing, served another year, at least, Theoretically as well as Practically, in the construction of these highly Finished and Perfect Instruments.
Considering the Large and Important Interest which may be seriously jeopardized by a slight Eccentricity in the Rate of the Chronometers on which the Navigator relies, Shipowners and Captains should recognize the Necessity of having their Instruments put into Perfect Working Order by the most Competent Watchmakers, prior to going to Sea.
The Assistants of the Watchmaking Department brought out by us having all had the aforesaid Training, we are in a position to guarantee all Chronometers entrusted to us to keep an Uniform Rate OF A FRACTION OF A SECOND IN 24 HOURS.
New and Second-hand Chronometers by the Best Makers in Perfect Condition are always kept on Hand, either for Sale or Hire.
MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, Opposite the Clock Tower. AND POONA, Opposite the Napier Hotel.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS.
THIS important Department is now under the immediate supervision of a thorough experienced Bootmaker from the well-known Firm of KIRBY and Co., Opera Colonnade, Haymarket. All ORDERS for REGULATION, HUNTING, NEWMARKET, POLO, RACING, DRESS and UNDRESS WELLINGTON BOOTS, will be executed in the latest style and best West-end finish. Correct cut and accurate fit guaranteed.
BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY, POONA, AND SECUNDERABAD.

PIANOFORTES
SCHIEDMAYERS. COLLARD AND COLLARD. | ROENISCH. PLEYEL AND WOLFF.
AND OTHER FIRST-CLASS MAKERS.
AMERICAN ORGANS
HARMONIUMS
EVERY KIND OF MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS
THE LARGEST STOCK IN INDIA.
ILLUSTRATED PRICE LISTS FREE BY POST.
SOUNDY & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,
TWO MINUTES FROM APOLLO BUNDER,
FORT, BOMBAY.
A FINE SPACIOUS VERANDAH placed all round the Building, and this addition has been so planned as to give privacy so inadequately attained in most Hotels with added comfort to Visitors and Residents.
Passengers at Church Gate and Victoria Stations met by Hotel Servants.

SARSAPARILLA.
WILKINSON'S Essence or Fluid Extract of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA.
Is the only preparation recognised by the Faculty as a wonderful Purifier of the Human Blood.
Those suffering from the effects of Tropical Climates, such as Torpid Liver, Attenuation of Body, Eruptions, Debility, Lassitude, &c., &c., will by taking this Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla, soon find relief and, ultimately, a cure.
It is asserted on *reliable* authority that by taking a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—LANCET.
"We recommend your RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA."—MEDICAL REVIEW.
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—SIR R. MARTIN.
The late Lord Clyde, writing for WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA, says, "I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts, from anxiety and fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"Your Essence of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other remedies failed."—EARL OF ALDBOROUGH.
CAUTION—See that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark AT THE BOTTOM OF THE BOTTLE.
PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, LONDON, W.
AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co., ROGERS AND Co., BOLTON AND Co., and PHILIPS AND Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

FOR SALE,
AT
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR,
JUST LANDED, two new splendid noiseless varnish color DOG CARTS, with patent wheels and cordroy lining, one suitable for a Pony or a Galloway and the other for a big Arab or Waler.
One new square fronted double-seated EXHIBITION BROUGHAM, with patent ventilator, by "Windover."
FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.
The property of the late Mr. J. McLeod Campbell :—
An English-built Canoe-shaped LANDAU, in good order, with Self-acting Hood and a pair of Grey Walers and Harness complete.
An English-built Circular-fronted Miniature BROUGHAM, and a good steady Grey Arab Horse and Harness. The Horse goes in Single and Double Harness.
TO BE LET, furnished or unfurnished, for one or two years, an Upper-Storied BUNGALOW, on Dady Sett's Hill, Cumballa, formerly in the occupation of the late Mr. J. McLeod Campbell.
Apply to
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.
BANKERS and AGENTS to MEMBERS of H. M. SERVICES, REGIMENTS, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS, and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept.
FIXED DEPOSITS received.
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BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London.
CHEQUES on London cashed or collected.
INVESTMENTS and SALES made in STOCKS and SHARES.
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NEWSPAPERS and MAGAZINES ordered.
ASSURANCES effected, Marine, Fire, and Life.
SUPPLIES of every description procured.
Terms and particulars upon application.
London Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

POWER of ATTORNEY Forms in two different forms. Annas 4 each.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

COMING.

After a Successful Season of 31 Performances at the CORINTHIAN THEATRE, CALCUTTA,

WASH NORTONS FAMOUS WORLD OF WONDERS.

GRAND OPENING NIGHT,

MONDAY, Dec. 10, 1888.

The above company is acknowledged by the press and public to be the best Novelty Company that has ever visited the East.—*Vide* Calcutta Press.

12 of the most eminent LADY AND GENTLEMEN ARTISTS 12

THE PICK OF THE AMERICAN STAGE.

For further particulars see Pictorials, Programmes, &c.,

A. JENSEN,
Advance Agent.

CARDS ! CARDS ! !

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR CARDS.

AN ENTIRELY NEW STOCK, IN GREAT VARIETY,

From As. 2 to Rs. 8 each.

MORENAS & CO.,
GENERAL MERCHANTS.

NOUVEAUTES ! NOUVEAUTES ! !
NOUVEAUTES ! ! !

Cartes de Noel et de jour de l'an *en Francais*.
Grand assortiment en couleurs et dessins varies.
Accourez donc si vous ne voulez pas arriver trop tard !

MORENAS & CO.,
15, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

IN THE BOMBAY COURT OF SMALL CAUSES.

SUIT NO. 25,480 OF 1888.

M. A. PINTO.....Plaintiff.

vs.

C. M. COELHO.....Defendant.

WHEREAS the abovenamed Plaintiff has been given permission by this Court, under section 30 of the Code of Civil Procedure Act XIV. of 1882, to institute this suit on behalf of the members of the "SALIGOAN CARE'S KOOR," to recover from the defendant abovenamed, lately manager of the above mentioned Institution, the sum of Rs. 368-0-0 being monies alleged to have been had and received by the said defendant to the use of the members of the aforesaid Institution, as per affidavit annexed to the summons in the said suit, notice of the institution of the said suit is hereby given to all parties interested in the said suit the hearing whereof is fixed for MONDAY, the 7th day of January, 1889.—Dated this 30th day of November, 1888.

E. P. V. VANDERSTRATEN,
Registrar.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 353 OF 1887.

MADON JAGGONNATH of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at Girgaum, outside Fort.Plaintiff.

vs.

HEERJEE HUNSRAJ, also of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at Maudvee Bunder, outside the Fort .....Defendant.

WHEREAS by a decree made in the above Suit on the 6th day of March 1888, it was ordered that the Defendant should pay to the Plaintiff the sum of Rs. 1,353-12-0 for debt and interest and the cost of this suit when taxed and noted in the margin thereof and further simple interest at the rate of six per cent per annum upon the amount of the said Judgement from the date of the said decree until payment.

And whereas by a warrant of Sale, dated the 30th day of July, 1888, the Sheriff of Bombay was directed to sell the right, title and interest of the Defendant in the lands and premises in the said warrant mentioned, that is to say:

All that piece of Government land situate on the Khuttarally Road outside the Fort in Bombay in the Registration sub district of Fort and Colaba containing by admeasurement, 7580 square yards or thereabouts, numbered in the books of the Collector of Pensions and Tax and bounded on the east by the said Khuttarally Lane and partly by fourteen houses belonging to different owners bearing assessment Nos. from 8 to 21, on the West by the property of Narayen Bimjee, on the north by the property of Padamsee Dhunjee Ookerda, and on the south by the property of Dadoo Moya Jiyajker, and which said land is surrounded by a wall and on a portion whereof are erected eleven houses and these houses are now in the occupation of the Judgment Debtor Heerjee Hunsraj as lessee thereof and he receives the rents and profits thereof from the several sub-tenants who occupy the said premises under the said Heerjee Hunsraj as such lessee as aforesaid.

Now it is hereby proclaimed and notified that on Wednesday the 9th day of January 1889 at the hour of 4 o'clock in the afternoon the Sheriff of Bombay will under and by virtue of the said warrant of sale put up for sale by Public Auction on the premises to the highest bidder and will at once receive the right, title and interest of the said Defendant in the said lands and premises or in so much thereof as may be necessary for the satisfaction of the said Decree, and costs when taxed.

The following claim has been made against the said land and premises are supposed to be liable.

1. The claim of Khimjee Jeeva for Rupees 3,500 with interest due thereon under an assignment dated 18th July 1884 from Joseph Jefferson and Bhaishunker Nanabhai to the said claimant Khimjee Jeeva and secured by an indenture of mortgage dated 13th April 1888 made between the Defendant Heerjee Hansraj and the said Joseph Jefferson and Bhaishanker Nanabhai.

Intimation is given that the court does not warrant the correctness of the above description of the premises nor the title of the said Defendant to the same or to any interest thereon.

Should the said Defendant have no saleable interest whatever in any lot to be sold in accordance with this Proclamation any sum paid by the purchaser by way of full or part-payment for the same will be repayable to the purchaser.

The abovementioned plaintiff has not obtained permission to bid at the sale.

One-fourth of the purchase money shall be paid forthwith when the lot is knocked down to a purchaser, the remainder of the purchase money must be paid by the purchaser to the Sheriff on or before the fifteenth day after the sale.

The sale will not become absolute until confirmed by the Court.

In default of payment in whole or in part as above prescribed, any sum paid as deposit will be forfeited to the Government and the lot will be sold free from any interest therein or in the proceeds thereof of the prior purchaser.

For further information and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the Sheriff.—Dated this 5th day of December 1888.

THOMAS BLANEY,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Messrs. BOMANJI and HORMUSJI,
Attornies for Plaintiff.

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NOTICE is hereby given that the NINTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 2, Dalall Street, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 13th day of December 1888, at 3-30 p.m., to transact the following business :—

1st. To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet made up to 30th June 1888.

2nd. To elect Directors in place of these who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

3rd. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JEHANGIR HORMUSJEE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 5th Dec. 1888.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from 10th to 13th instant, both days inclusive.

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Gentlemen's Cashmere Coats and Trousers	20 to 25 ,,
Do. Best Black and Dark Blue Coat and Cashmere Trousers	25 to 30 ,,
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Do. Best Cricketing White Flannel Suits	20 to 25 ,,
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Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes of different kinds, durable, lasting, elegant and serviceable, combined with cheapness.

A trial is solicited.

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SEALED TENDERS for the BUILDING and IRON WORKS for the Mill, &c., for this Company will be received by the undersigned up to 1 p.m. on 15th December 1888, at the office of the Company, No. 13, Hornby Row.

No Tender will be received unless accompanied by a deposit of (Rs. 500) Five hundred for Iron Work and (Rs. 2,000) Two thousand for Building.

Plans may be seen at the Office of Messrs. Pavri and Rathmath, L.C.E., No. 28, Meadow Street, Fort.

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The Company do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

P. C. HORMASJEE & Co.,
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SKIN DISEASES.

Are of two kinds: firstly, those which are only skin deep (which are not now to be considered); secondly, those which are caused by a bad state of the blood, and which attack various parts of the body in different ways. Skin diseases shows itself in the HEAD, sometimes in the form of Dandruff which no amount of brushing and combing will get rid of, and sometimes in the form of Scaly Eruptions. In the NECK, by an enlargement of the glands (commonly called Glandular Swellings), which if unchecked become very unsightly wounds. In the ARMPITS, and the inside of the ELBOWS, by an inflamed Roughness of the Skin, which is very painful when washed. In the HANDS, by deep Cracks or Fissures which, if healed for a few days, speedily open again, or by horny-looking patches. In the LEGS, by Hard, Shiny and Inflamed Swellings, or by wounds more or less deep. And on the BODY, in Red Scaly Patches, which as often as rubbed off, form again or in the discharge of a thin, watery fluid of a very disagreeable nature. In all these cases the treatment must be twofold. An Ointment is required to relieve Itching and Medicine must be taken to change the state of the Blood, and render it pure.

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NOTICE.

PURSUANT to Act XXVIII. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled "The Trustees' and Mortgagees' Powers Act 1866." Notice is hereby given that all Persons being creditors of or otherwise having any claims upon or against the estate of JOHN WEIR SCOTT, late of Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, and thereafter residing at Ancorage Motherwell, Scotland, European Freight and Produce Broker, deceased, who died at Motherwell aforesaid on the 5th day of January, 1888, and Letters of Administration with the Will annexed of whose Property and Credits were on the 17th day of November, 1888, granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to FARQUHAR CAMPBELL MACRAE and LEIGHTON BUCHANAN KER, of Bombay Europeans, the constituted Attorneys of JAMES ANTHONY, otherwise ANTONY SCOTT, the sole Executor named in the said Will for his use and benefit and limited until he shall obtain Probate granted to him) to have effect throughout the Bombay Presidency, are required to send to the undersigned, solicitors for the said Farquhar Campbell Macrae and Leighton Buchanan Ker, on their behalf at their office, in Apollo Road, within the Fort of Bombay, in writing their names and addresses and the particulars of their claims upon or against the estate of the said deceased so as to reach the said office on or before the 10th day of January, 1889, as after that date the said Farquhar Campbell Macrae and Leighton Buchanan Ker, as such administrators, will pay or remit the assets of the said deceased then in their hands to the said James Anthony Scott, as the person thereto entitled, or will otherwise proceed to administer the said assets, having regard only to the claims of which the said administrators shall then have notice as aforesaid, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognised.—Dated this 21st day of November, 1888.

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The undersigned having been Born on the Day of 18 what would be the Annual Payment to secure Rs. to be Paid when he is aged 50,* or at his death, if sooner?

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BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
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"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling wate or milk.

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JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.
ALSO MAKERS OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESCENSE.

DR. DE ROOS'
CONCENTRATED GUTTÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE DROPS.

THE Alchemists of old spent years in endeavouring to find out the means of transmuting the baser metals into gold, but in vain. It was, however, reserved for a physician of the 19th Century to make a far more valuable discovery in occult science—the result of deep research into the arcana of Nature's mysteries—which is here offered to the world; and the pleasing results of a quarter of a century, during which time this wonderful medicine has been tried in every quarter of the globe, all corroborate the most sanguine of the Inventor's hopes. Thousands of voluntary testimonials from grateful patients testify to the fact that from this remarkable tonic alone, now life has been imparted to numbers of debilitated individuals; and it is not too much to say that hundreds of persons are at the present day in full enjoyment of their mental and bodily powers—in short good health—who previously were confirmed hypochondriacs, had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends.

This great life-reviving medicine gives vitality and strength to the most shattered constitutions. It not only strengthens the system but purifies the blood, and promotes a healthy circulation of the fluids, thus imparting strength and tone to the nerves, enlivening and invigorating both body and mind. It greatly improves the appetite and restores the digestive powers, whilst for dyspeptic persons it is unrivalled. Those who (from long residence in hot climates) suffer from languor and relaxation, as also all persons going to East or West Indies should provide themselves with this important article of health.

Youth and age equally participate in the miraculous effects of this wondrous medicine, for whether the body be debilitated in early life, or sinking under the advance of years, a few doses will speedily afford assurance of returning health, by giving tone to the muscular and nervous systems, and through the organs of digestion renovating the whole constitution. To the young it affords health, strength, and spirits, in place of lassitude and debility; while to the aged and infirm it speedily furnishes great relief and comfort, by gently and safely invigorating the whole corporeal frame; and although it is not put forward as imparting immortality, it will certainly gild the autumn of declining years, and in all cases, calmly and serenely protract the close of life. For females of all ages, as also for delicate children who cannot take cod-liver oil, the Guttæ Vitæ will be found a great boon—being far superior in its strengthening properties, and at the same time so pleasant to the palate that it can hardly be called a medicine. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity for exertion. Price, 11s. and 33s. per bottle. The large size contains sufficient for four weeks.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURES, &c.

DR. DE ROOS'
COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are justly celebrated all over the world as the most safe and speedy remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges of any kind, Stone in the Bladder and Diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs generally.

These celebrated Pills are an infallible remedy in the most obstinate cases. By their use alone many thousands are annually restored to health, and the agonies of gout and rheumatism may now be considered a voluntary affliction, as no one need suffer these excruciating torments if they will only have recourse to these Pills, which are confidently recommended by the proprietor as the only real specific; whilst for weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s.

DR. DE ROOS
PILULÆ VITÆ, OR
VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS

Are the most wonderful Pills in the World for all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels. They do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harrassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy; and being prepared solely from the Vegetable Kingdom, may be taken with the utmost safety by the most delicate of either sex.

Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Bilious ness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them, and never leave home without them; an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two which, if allowed to run its course for a few days, would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d. 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

Every package of Dr. De Roos' preparations bears the British Government Stamp with the words—"WALTER De Roos, London," in White Letters on a Red Ground, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners without which none can possibly be genuine. DR. DE ROOS' world-famed medicines may be obtained of all the principal Merchants in India.

AGENTS.—TREACHER & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.
N.B.—THE TRADE SUPPLIED.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PERRIER JOUET &

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Departure of Lord Lansdowne, Victoria Terminus, 8 a.m.
Band, H. E. the Governor's, Esplanade, 5-30 p.m.
Colaba Wesleyan Chapel, Lecture on London, 8-30 p.m.
Bazaar at St. Peter's Girls' Schools, Mazagon.
Novelty Theatre, Miss Jewel Deane's Company, 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Queen Elizabeth (s), from Glasgow; Hindoo (s), Mandvie; Thisbe (s), Aden; and D. J. Tenney (ship), Mauritius.

VESSEL SAILED.—The Dunedin (s) sailed yesterday for Antwerp.

POSTAL NOTICE.—The next China and Australian mails per s.s. Sutlej will be closed at the General Post Office, Bombay, to-morrow, at 9 a.m.

THE CARLTON CLUB BALL.—The annual ball given by the members of the Bombay Carlton Club takes place to-morrow night at the Town Hall. No pains have been spared by Mr. Pearson, the honorary secretary of the Club, to make the affair as successful as possible, and those who attend will be sure to spend an enjoyable evening.

A BOMBAY DOCTOR AT BRUSSELS.—Within a month of his getting diplomas in Edinburgh, Dr. Jehangir J. Cursetji has obtained the degree of M. D. at Brussels, standing first in the honours division. The President of the Board of Examiners has submitted a report to the Syndicate about the exceptional merits of this gentleman, who, he says reflects great credit upon the Bombay College in which he went through his course.

POCKET-PICKING AT NULL BAZAAR.—Mahomed Hassan, a noted character, was yesterday charged by Inspector Young, before Mr. P. Ryan, with stealing a purse containing Rs. 9, from the pocket of Moroba Pandurung, at the Null Bazaar. The accused was arrested while in the act of taking the purse from the pocket of the complainant, and handed over to the police. Mahomed was convicted, and on admitting two previous convictions, was sentenced to fifteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—H. E. the Governor's Band will play the following programme of music at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening, at 5-30 o'clock:—

Quadrille.....Vert-Vert.....Offenbach.
Gd. March....Militaire.....Gounod.
Overture.....La Sirene.....Auber.
Selection.....Nabucco.....Verdi.
Valse.....Die Prager.....Gung'l.
Galop.....Reiter.....Zikoff.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

A FRAUDULENT SHAREBROKER.—Gokaldass Harridass, a sharebroker, was yesterday charged, before Mr. Hamilton, whith cheating and criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 300. The accused, it appeared, represented to one Hurjeevundas Amirchand that he had been commissioned to sell twenty-five shares of the Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company, on behalf of another party. The man agreed to purchase the shares at Rs. 12,000, and shortly after the accused asked for an advance of Rs. 300, stating that the shareholder required that amount. The money was given by the complainant, but he subsequently discovered that the accused had not been commissioned to sell any shares, and had not been instructed to ask for any advance. On the evidence before the court the magistrate convicted the accused, who was sentenced to six months' hard labour. Mr. Skipsey appeared for the prosecution and Mr. Kanga for the defence.

ALADDIN AT THE NOVELTY.—For some weeks past, posters bearing the single word "Aladdin," or "Look out for Aladdin," have plentifully adorned the walls of the city. The secret of this announcement is that Miss Jewel Deane and her variety company, who have been occupying the Novelty Theatre since Monday, are going to produce this evening, a burlesque on the well-known tale from the Arabian Nights. "Aladdin" is a story which lends itself to pantomime or burlesque. Times without number has it been adopted to the stage, and in every conceivable form. It affords ample opportunities for pretty mounting, many chances for good comedians amusing an audience, and scenes where ballets may be introduced with effect, while the story of how the little street Arab falls in love with the Princess, foils the wicked magician, and eventually wins and weds the beautiful Badroulbadour can always be followed with interest by old and young alike. Miss Jewel Deane herself is to undertake the title-role, and a merry, vivacious Aladdin she ought to make; and it goes without saying that Miss Rosie Tamras will look very pretty as the Princess. That other clever little girl, Miss Beauty, will impersonate the slave of the Ring, while Miss Maggie Campbell will appear as the Slave of the Lamp. The parts of the impecunious Emperor (Burlesque monarchs are usually a needy lot), the Vizier, who is supposed to have had a hand in the emptying of the Imperial coffers, Pokoe, the Vizier's hope and only joy, otherwise his bitter—not better—half, the wicked magician, Abanazar, and the Widow Twankay, the hero's *mater*, will all be undertaken by gentlemen. It would seem that Miss Jewel Deane's version of Aladdin sticks pretty closely to the original story, with scenes and situations of a mirth-provoking character thrown in. The only pity in connection with the production is that Miss Deane could not have seen her way to have brought it out a little later on in the season, considering the excitement that is prevailing just now through the arrival of our new Viceroy, the Marquis of Lansdowne, and the preparations that are being made to bid farewell to his Excellency, Lord Dufferin. There is no doubt Miss Deane and her company deserve encouragement, for they work hard and well to provide us with entertainment. A performance is announced for Saturday afternoon at 3-30, specially to suit children.

ALLEGED BREACH OF CONTRACT.

YESTERDAY, at the Small Cause Court, before Mr. W. E. Hart, Chief Judge, Mr. Dadabhoy Hormusjee Bilimoria sought to recover from Meherjee Nusserwanjee Vajifdar and another the sum of Rs. 450, being damages sustained in consequence of the defendant's failure to pay for and take delivery of fifteen shares of the David Mills, which by their contract, dated the 11th September last, they agreed to buy at Rs. 570 per share of October delivery, the damages having been ascertained and settled by defendants at Rs. 30 per share by their contract, made on the 1st October following. The plaintiffs also claimed Rs. 375 as damages sustained through the defendants' failure to pay for fifteen shares of the David Mill which they agreed to by under contract, dated the 1st October, at Rs. 545 per share, deliverable in November, and the damage being settled at Rs. 25 per share by a contract made on the 23rd October last. Mr. Rustomjee Patel appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. Nusserwanjee for the first defendant, while the second defendant appeared in person and admitted the debt.

The defence was a denial of the contract, and that the second defendant had no authority from his client to make the contract. The first and the second defendants were not partners in the share brokerage, but were partners in the brokerage in the estate. His Honour held that both the defendants were jointly liable, and that the second defendant was authorised in the partnership transaction. He therefore gave a verdict for the plaintiff for the amount claimed with Rs. 34 as costs.

NATIVE PRESS WITHOUT HOUSE OR HOME.

THE *Indu Prakash* says, the Resident Students of the Elphinstone College are really to be pitied. Hitherto they have occupied the rooms in the old College building at Byculla, but the authorities of the Technical Institute have given them notice to quit. No provision has been yet made for them elsewhere, and it is feared none will be made, although Government promised to build quarters for them on the vacant spot adjacent to the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, since the financial difficulties of the Government are increasing and higher education is now in a most precarious condition. The resident students of the College mostly come from the Mofussil, and it is inflicting great hardship on them to compel them to find their own quarters for residence in a city like Bombay. Government has been talking of moral education, but it seems to us that it would be doing more good by practically recognising the immense value derived by the students from living together near the College precincts under the supervision of the Professors. But in these days of financial muddling and meddling, Government can only talk but do nothing!

BOMBAY MEDICAL UNION.

THE third adjourned meeting of the local medical profession was held at the Union Hall, under the auspices of the Bombay Medical Union. Dr. J. C. Lisboa presided. There were present about forty members of the profession. The minutes of the previous meetings being read and confirmed, the following resolutions ware carried by a majority.

I.—That the draft rules approved at the meetings of the local medical profession held on the 28th November and 1st December last be forwarded by the managing committee of the Union to Government, as suggestions for framing rules of the working of the honorary scheme at the J. J. and G. T. Hospitals, respectfully intimating in a covering letter that only under some such rules the honorary work would be acceptable to the local medical practitioners of some standing.

II.—That Government be respectfully asked, if the rules are acceptable to them, to permit the managing committee of the Bombay Medical Union on behalf of the local medical profession to submit names of candidates accredited by the profession to undertake honorary appointments.

III.—That the meeting is of opinion that gentlemen of at least ten years' standing be requested to send in their names to the secretaries of the Bombay Medical Union if they desire to accept any of the posts now open to the local medical profession by virtue of the Government resolution of the 9th ultimo anent College and Hospital reforms. The secretaries should accordingly be requested to issue voting forms with the names of gentlemen who desire to take up the honorary appointments to all the medical practitioners in the city on or before the 8th instant, requesting them to elect six gentlemen, *viz.*, two physicians, two surgeons, one ophthalmic surgeon, and one obstetric physician from amongst the names submitted to them. The voting forms to be returned to the secretaries on or before the 11th instant. No forms returned later than the 11th instant shall be scrutinised. Forms returned will not be valid if they are not signed or initialled by the gentlemen returning them. The forms thus returned to be scrutinized at a special meeting of the Managing Committee of the Union on or before the 12th instant, and the result of the scrutiny to be submitted to Government for utilizing the same as best as they like. The result of the scrutiny was not to be reported in the local papers.

The following resolutions were passed unanimously.

I. That this meeting express their grateful thanks to the management of the Bombay Medical Union of having successfully advanced the dignity and interests of the profession, and their appreciation of the work lately accomplished by the Union, with the result of securing for the body the confidence of the public and the profession and recognition at the hands of Government.

II. That this meeting is fully sensible of the very zealous and efficient services disinterestedly rendered to the profession by Dr. K. N. Bahadurjee, and gratefully acknowledges him as the initiator of the important and influential agitation which has resulted in promoting the honour and interests of the medical profession, and securing for it a marked degree of influence and recognition.

III. That this meeting express their cordial thanks to Dr. J. C. Lisboa for having ably presided at great personal inconvenience at the four successive meetings.

In acknowledging the vote of thanks, the Chairman thanked the members of the local medical profession for having readily accepted the invitation of the Union to take part in the proceedings of the four meetings, and for having discussed the scheme of the successful working of the honorary system with patience and deliberation.

CRICKET.

4TH BOMBAY RIFLES *vs.* H. M. S. TURQUOISE AND MARINER.

THIS match was played on the Marine Battalion ground on Dec. 1, and resulted after a good fight in a win for the Rifles by 11 runs. The ground being very fast and fiery caused a good deal of bumpy bowling and small scoring, but Mr. Wright for the R. N. after having the luck of being bowled by a no ball scored a good 16, which for the rifles Mr. Sangster played excellent cricket for 36, and Mr. Barton took the wickets and ran up a rapid 20 before drawing stumps.

4TH BOMBAY RIFLES.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Lieut A E Barton, b Nurton	7	not out	20
Pte Brother John, c Hulbert, Nurton	3		
Lieut A B Sangster, c Hulbert, Nurton	36		
Bandmr Scott, b Nurton	11		
Capt W Quentin, b Graystone	4	run out	4
Lieut J C Keown, b Graystone	0	b Graystone	3
Lieut C J Fry, c Graystone	5	c Ellerton, Nicholas	0
Pte P John, b Nicholas	8		
Surg J Hoit, b Nicholas	4	c Lean, Hammond	1
Havldr Bagwell, not out	4		
Jemr Dazee Moree, b Nicholas	0		
Extras	2	Extras	2
Total	84	Total	30

H. M. S. TURQUOISE AND MARINER.

1st Innings.	
Mr P A Wright, b Barton	16
Nurton, b Barton	4
Mr W M Ellerton, b P John	6
J Graystone, c and b Barton	0
Lieut J Nicholas, c Holt, P John	0
G Shilling c and b Barton	0
Mr F Lean, c Holt, Barton	11
Hannah, b P John	4
Mr A R Halbert, run out	11
Sergt Hammond, b Barton	0
Mr A N Other, not out	8
Extras	13
Total	73

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE following among other matters were disposed of by the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley at a sitting of the Court yesterday:—

RE ALLADINBHOY HUBIBHOY.

Mr. Starling, on behalf of Rahmoobhoy Hubibhoy, an opposing creditor, applied for an adjournment of the hearing of the rule *nisi* restraining Kesarbai from receiving dividends out of the estate of the insolvent from the Official Assignee. Mr. Invercarity, who represented Kesarbai, opposed the application on the ground that the rule was obtained on the 13th June last, and had still been allowed to remain undisposed of. Many years ago Kesarbai purchased a certain claim upon the estate of the insolvent, and the opposing creditor simply wanted to harass her, because she and other members of her family had given evidence against him in a suit in the High Court Mr. Invercarity urged that the question raised was one which could not be disposed of by his lordship at once, and the parties would have to be directed to file a suit to establish their respective claims. The learned counsel therefore asked for a hearing of the rule yesterday or next Wednesday. Mr. Starling applied for a postponement until after the Christmas vacation. After some discussion, his lordship fixed the hearing of the rule for next Wednesday.

RE ALEXANDER LEATH.

Mr. Starling, for the insolvent, an Engine Driver, in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway Company, applied for an interim order, remarking that if he did not get it, he would be dismissed from service, and would be left without the means of subsistence. He had suffered a heavy loss recently in consequence of the shares of the Bombay Saw Mills going down in value.

Mr. Russell, on behalf of an opposing creditor, also an Engine Driver, opposed the application on the ground of suppression of account books.

The Judge was of opinion that the insolvent must have had some books of accounts, and an interim order for a fortnight was granted him in order to enable him to bring in his books, the Judge remarking that no further extension would be granted.

RE MOOLA ABDOOL CURRIM AND ANOTHER.

A rule *nisi* was granted on the 7th ult., revoking the order of adjudication in insolvency in this case. On the motion of Mr. Mankar on behalf of the insolvents, the rule was made absolute.

RE JAMSETJEE CURSETJEE.

Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, for the insolvent, moved for an extension of the interim until the 20th February next. The application was granted.

RE BHICOO WOMAN AND ANOTHER.

On the application of Mr. Dhairyavan, the insolvents were granted the usual rule *nisi* for a discharge.

RE PRADHAN VALLJEE.

Mr. Basil Scott, on behalf of Messrs. Edward Bates and Company, moved that the abovenamed persons be adjudicated an insolvent. The application was granted, and Pradhan Valjee was ordered to file his schedule within thirty days.

RE DAMODHUR RAMCHUNDER.

The insolvent, a Government pensioner, appeared in person for his discharge. He had twice before taken the benefit of the Act. His Lordship on that ground adjourned his discharge for six months.

DISCHARGES.

The undermentioned insolvents were granted discharges:—William Edward Jellicoe; Laljee Narronjee and another; Jeejeebhoy Nusserwanjee Screwalla; Mulla Osman Noormahomed; Oodowjee Lalljee Bhunsali and another; Byramjee Sheriarjee; Cassum Mahomed; Gunput Soonderjee; Antone D'Souza and others; Byramjee Bomonjee; Bapujee Eduljee; Sherkhan Hoosein Khan and others; Rutonjee Cowasjee, and Venayek Crishna.

THE CRAWFORD COMMISSION.

THIRTY-SIXTH DAY.

THE hearing of the charges against Mr. Arthur Crawford, late Commissioner C. D., was resumed on Tuesday.

Mahadeo Balkrishna Kasnavis was recalled and his examination continued. He stated: After paying the Rs. 400 to the Marwari, I came to Poona, saw Hanmantrao and asked him if the Rs. 400 were received. I did not go straight to Niphad but went to Mahuli on the Kistna. That is all that took place between us then. I returned from Mahuli to Poona and saw Hanmantrao again. I went to Mahuli to wash myself in the Kistna as that was a Kunyagut year. At my interview with Hanmantrao, he told me that a Mamlatdar was to be appointed to examine the accounts in the Poona District, and if I wished he would get the appointment for me. Hanmantrao took me to Mr. Crawford's bungalow. He left me in the gharry outside and went into the bungalow himself. He returned to me after a time and said that he had arranged with the Saheb and I would get the appointment; but that the Saheb would not see me as he was busy. I was then appointed. (Commissioner's order dated 26th October put in). I then returned to Niphad and came back to Poona to take up my audit duty. This was on the 1st or 2nd of October. While in Poona I used to see Hanmantrao. He made several demands on me to pay the balance. He asked me to pay it soon. Just about that time negociations were going on about my appointment to Jamkandi. The Chief of Jamkandi had carried on negociations with me. The appointment was that of Karbari. So I asked Hanmantrao to wait until I knew the result. If I succeeded in getting the Karbariship it was no use of my paying the balance. At that time the Chief of Jamkandi was in Poona. I received letters from the Chief's Private Karbari on the subject. Hanmantrao said if I succeeded he would return the whole of my money and if necessary he would get Mr. Crawford to assure me about it. Hanmantrao then took me to Mr. Crawford's bungalow and asked me to sit in a room there and he himself went into another room in which the Saheb was. Shortly afterwards the Saheb came into the room where I was. Hanmantrao also came with the Saheb. The Saheb sat down and said "You must at once settle with Hanmantrao." He said this in an angry tone, Hanmantrao then said: "If you went to Jamkandi I stand security for your money, the whole of which will be returned to you." Hanmantrao and I then returned to the town. This was said by Hanmantrao in the presence of Mr. Crawford, and the Saheb said "yes" to what Hanmantrao said. For some days after this I did not get any money. Hanmantrao kept on pressing me. One morning I went to Hanmantrao's house and saw him. He said to me you must pay the money to-day; if you do not you will come by some harm, and he would be quite helpless in the matter. I got into Hanmantrao's gharry which was ready at the time and went to Antajee Keshaw Sathe's shop. I borrowed from them Rs. 1,000 and paid it to Hanmantrao. I promised Sathe to return the money within 8 days, I then wrote to my father-in-law at Nassik. He came to Poona with Rs. 1,000. He was accompanied by one Mahadeo Ganesh a Kulkarni of Niphad. The Rs. 1,000 was sent to the shop of Sathe by Mahadeo Ganesh. I have repaid my father-in-law the money I took from him. I remained on audit duty for three months, and went to Niphad. In May 1887 I got my *sub pro tem* 1st Grade (*Gazette* dated 2nd June put in). From the 1st January up to the 2nd June I drew the pay of a second Grade Mamlatdar; but I afterwards made out a bill and got my pay as a first Grade Mamlatdar. I did this because the notification stated that I was *sub pro tem* from the appointment of Mr. Kanga as Dufterdar at Kandeish. The reason my service book is not signed by the head of my office is because I am the head of my office. I keep my service book in my house.

Mr Quinton read the rules about service books which set forth that all changes, etc, should be signed by the immediate superior of Heads of offices and that the book should remain with the superior of the office the book belongs to.

The witness continued:—I received 1st Grade pay up to June or July 1887. I then reverted to my place as 2nd Grade Mamlatdar.

Cross-examined by Mr. James Crawford:—I first made a statement, about two or three months ago. I do not remember whether it was in October. I do not know whether it was after the middle of September. I made my statement either in September or October. If it was in September I do not know whether it was in the latter part of September. I read some portion of Mr. Crawford's evidence in a newspaper. I cannot swear I gave my evidence before I read that. I know that some petitions have been sent in against me. I hear that official enquiries are being conducted as to my conduct when Mamlatdar of Niphad. I do not know that these charges are that of misappropriation of public money. I do not know whether I was transferred to Khed suddenly. I do not remember whether the order was urgent. The order came from the Collector. It was written in Marathi. I believe I have it at my lodgings. I left Niphad on the 5th of November 1888, and arrived on the 12th Nov. at Khed. Since then I came here on the 24th in consequence of a telegram from the Collector. I was also ordered by Mr. Lucas to proceed to Poona subsequently. I was in Poona day before yesterday, in the afternoon. I did not see Karkar. He is an acquaintance of mine, not a friend. I did not see him before I made a statement. I made my statement to Mr. Lucas. I do not remember the date of that. I did not make any other statement. I did not write this petition. I intended to have it laid before the Government of Bombay through the Collector and Commissioner. The Collector forwarded it. The Commissioner returned it and advised me to pass the H. S. Examination. The object of my petition was not attained. The object was that I should be appointed a Deputy Collector. The appointment I wished to get was vacant on the 1st of October which was caused by the retirement of Narayen Bhicajee Joglekar. I hoped to be a Deputy Collector about two years ago. I had done very good work in the famine. For that I had been specially commended and my pensionable service was increased and I received the thanks of the Government of Bombay. I was a second Class Magistrate but had power to commit to the Sessions. I am still a second Class Magistrate. Although I did not pass the H. S. I thought I ought to be made a Deputy Collector two years ago. Mr. Robertson appointed me to be a Mamlatdar. I was first appointed probationary Mamlatdar on the 12th of November 1879 although I had not passed the H. S. I never acted *sub pro tem* before I was made probationary. I did not act as Mamlatdar before September 1879. For eight years I got no promotion although I gave satisfaction to my superiors. I cannot say why. I did not consider myself unlucky on that account. I said in my petition I was considered an outsider. With the exception of the *sub pro tem* first grade Mamlatdarship I never got any promotion at all in Mr. Crawford's time. That was not *Gazetted* till the end of May 1887. I cannot say whether the Commissioner could have made me a 1st Grade Mamlatdar before. I know that Mandrurkar is a Mamlatdar. He stands in the Second Grade next but two above me. One of the two between us is in the Akulkote State. I remember reading that the Commissioner appointed Mandrurkar *sub pro tem* First Grade before me. I do not know that Mr. Robertson left a good record of me behind him (Mr. Crawford read a note of Mr. Robertson describing witness as an energetic and hard working Mamlatdar. He read several of the gradation lists also which spoke well of witness.) I came to Poona in August 1886 when I first saw Hanmantrao, I had never seen him before. He told me then he would get me a First Grade Mamlatdar's place and the order appointing me appeared in May or June 1887. I made this entry as soon as I was appointed. I am not sure whether it was on the same, the next or some other day. I arrived at Poona on Saturday night at 11 o'clock or in the morning of Tuesday. I left Niphad by the 12 or 1 o'clock train on Saturday. I think I did this. I do not remember the date on which I left. I finished all my work in the morning of that day and then left. I have a treasury under my charge there. It is also under the Head Clerk. I do not remember whether I signed the day book on that day; probably the Awal Karkoon has. If I am present it is my duty to sign the day book. If the day book were not signed it would show that I was not present at the time of signing the day book. The order is that the Mamlatdar or the Awal Karkoon has to sign. I came to Poona after I sent in the petition for a Deputy Collector's post. When I saw Hanmantrao first he sent a letter to Mr. Crawford, I do not know by whose hand he sent it. The way I learned it was going to Mr. Crawford, because he told me he was sending it there. When I saw Hanmantrao again I saw a letter from Mr. Crawford to Hanmantrao "8 o'clock" was written in it. There was nothing else. It was in an envelope. I went to the bungalow in the evening. I had never seen the bungalow before. The carriage did not go into the compound. It remained outside on the side of the road. The second visit was in the morning about 7 or 8 o'clock. The third visit was also about 7 or 8 a. m. I drove there on that occasion. The carriage did not go into the compound. I went into the next room to the one to which I had gone on the previous occasion. I think a wall divides the two rooms. That room I think is on the same side of the house as the other one. These two rooms are both on the left side of the entrance to the house by which we went in. I saw the bungalow in the morning. I did not go into the bungalow by the same entrance on both occasions. At my interviews with Hanmantrao I think some of the people of his house were present. I paid Hanmantrao the Rs. 1,000 at his house. I began to negociate for the appointment of Karbari of Jamkandi five or six days before I saw Hanmantrao first. The pay was Rs. 350 and Rs. 100 batta. That appointment was a better one in pay than a 1st Grade Mamlatdar. I do not remember that I asked Hanmantrao to help me through Mr. Crawford to get me that place. Jamkandi is in the southern part of the Presidency. When I came to Poona in August 1886 I did not know that Mr. Crawford had lately left the Southern Division. I did not know that Mr. Robertson had lately retired from the Central Division. I knew that Mr. Crawford was the Commissioner of the Southern before he became Commissioner of the Central Division. I got about four or five letters from Hanmantrao. The first and all the others were written in Balbad. They were not signed. I had never seen Hanmantrao's hand-writing before. They were not dated. They were not dated from any place. In the first letter was written "send the money soon as settled." That was all in that letter. On receipt of that letter I sent Rs. 700 in notes. I sent whole notes. I do not remember where I got the notes. I got an acknowledgement from Hanmantrao of the receipt of those notes. When I wrote to Hanmantrao about the Marwari I did not sign the letter. The Marwari came to Niphad in the month of September 1886. It was either at the end of August or the beginning of September. I am sure it was not later than the first fortnight of September. I cannot say whether it was in the first or second week of September. I cannot say whether it might have been in the last week of August. I had never seen this Marwari before. He came to see me at my house. He showed some papers. He showed me a cheque and a boad. The cheque was in English. I saw Mr. Crawford's signature at the bottom of it and I saw the figure 2,500. There was something in print and also in manuscript; but I did not read it. I read the bond. The parties were Marwaris and Mr. Crawford. The bond was written by Mr. Crawford. I do not remember the amount of the bond; but I know the instalment was Rs. 400. I do not remember the names of the Marwaris who were parties to the bond. Five or six instalments had already been endorsed and below these I put the date and Rs. 400. Besides that I did not write anything else. I wrote that in English. I did not sign. I took a receipt from the Marwari "received Rs. 400 paid on behalf of Mr. Crawford." The receipt was stamped. The Marwari signed it. After I saw Hanmantrao again I tore that receipt up. I have no document whatever relating to this transaction.

When I made the statement I came to Poona for that purpose. I came down about the time of the *nag panchmi*. I received Mr. Crawfords's reply to my application after I saw him in Poona. I got it through the Collector of Nassik. I do not know if there are many men of my standing who passed the H. S.; but I know there was no rule in my time that we should pass the H. S. My first appointment was in the Local Fund under the Collector of Sattara. Mr. Crawford had nothing at all to do with Jamkandi. Jamkandi is under the Political Agent of Kolapur, who is directly under the authority of Government. I have received no official information as to any charges against me; but two anonymous petitions were sent to me for explanation and I have answered them satisfactorily. I know since I made a statement in this case many anonymous petitions have been sent in against me.

By the Court:—With the exception of the two petitions sent in about me before, and those which have been sent in after I made my statement I have heard of none. Mr. Davidson told me to come to Poona and make my statement. I think I left Niphad in the afternoon. I travelled *via* Kalyan and arrived hear in the morning at 6 a. m. I was in Poona two or three days. As soon as I came I went to see Mr. Moore and showed him the order. I saw him at noon. I was sent to Mr. Ommanney's. After I came to Poona I went to Shastri's house. I saw only his house people there. I went straight to Mr. Moore's and direct from there to Mr. Ommanney's. I saw some sepoys and Mamlatdars there. I came with the Mamlatdar of Nandgaon to Poona. We went to Mr. Ommanney's together from Mr. Moore's. I saw Mulikar and Mr. Bhimbai was there. I knew Despatre before. I first told Mr. Ommanney about this. I was about an hour at Mr. Moore's. I waited till he could see me. I spoke to no one at Mr. Ommanney's, I and Despatre did not go in to Mr. Ommanney alone. No one was present when I was making my statement. I repaid my father the whole amount within one year. The negociations for my post of Karbari lasted for nine months. The matter was finally ended a month or two after I paid the Rs. 1,000. It was on account of the Government not allowing me to go to Jamkandi that I did not go. The Chief told me to take a year's furlough and come and serve him. I took furlough but the Political Agent of Kolapore said it was not proper that I should take leave and serve a Native State. The Chief refused verbally to apply to Government. This was after my first visit to Hanmantrao before October 1886.

The Court rose at 4-45 p. m.

MISS MANNING AT SHAPURWADI.

ON Friday evening Shapurwadi, the residence of Mr. Shapurji Edulji Chenai, was the scene of one of the most successful garden parties that has been held in Chudderghat for some time. The party was given in honour of Miss E. A. Manning, and a very large number of guests were invited, to pay her that respect, which it was felt was due to a lady who has done so much for Indians at home. The response was as hearty as the host could well have wished it to have been. Shortly after 5-30 p.m., the place began to fill and in half an hour afterwards the halls and corridors were thronged by the "elite" of Chudderghat and Secunderabad Society both European and Native. The grounds and the beautiful mansion were most artistically garnished with flags and evergreens, and when the shades of evening gathered round the variegated lights transformed the scene into one of fairy beauty. The whole facade was bathed in soft light of many shades which emanated from the myriads of oil buttees scattered all round. The rooms inside presented a very animated appearance. The guests moved about at will, some inspecting the various objects of virtue with which the place abounded, listening to the music of the several bands provided for the varying tastes of Europeans and natives; or partaking of the refreshments laid out with a most liberal hand. An interesting feature in the evening's proceedings was the song given by the pupils of the Parsee girls' school. Miss Manning on leaving was cheered most enthusiastically by the company present, and then some one led a round in honour of the host which was also very heartily accorded. The party broke up at about 7 o'clock.

Among the guests present were the Resident and Mrs. Howell, Mr. G. S. Forbes, C. S., Colonel Ludlow C. S. I., Mrs. and Colonel Nevill, C. I. E., Nawabs Imad-ud-Dowla, Imad Jung, Aithamad Jung, Bahadurs, Mrs. and Captain Beauclerk, Mrs. and Mr. Pendlebury, Dr. P. Hehir, Mrs. and Dr. Aghornath, Mrs. and Mr. Seton, Mrs. and Mr. Gauntlett, Mrs. and Mr. Buchanan, Mrs. and Mr. Willmott, Mrs. and Mr. Lowick, Mrs. and Mr. Gheesta, Mr. Eduljee Sorabjee Chenai, Mrs. and Mr. Rustomjee N. Chenai, Mr. Dossabhoy M. Chenai, A. D. C., Mrs., Miss and Mr. Peroshaw N. Chenai, Mrs. and Captain Sutherland, Mrs. and Surgeon Damla, Mrs. and Captain Bayley, Mrs. and Mr. Croley, Mrs. and Reverend Fitzpatrick, Dr. Miss White, Mrs. and Mr. Ardashir N. Chenai, Mrs. and Mr. Dinshawji B. Jurki, Mrs. and Mr. Rustomji D. Jurki, Mr. Nowroji R. Chenai, Mr. Bapooji E. Chenai, Dr. Miss Josephine Hiltzoltz, M. D., Mrs. Tytler, Rev. Father Carlino, Mr. and Master Ookerjee Fuckeerji, Mrs. and Mr. Hormusji Dorabjee, Mrs. and Mr. Pestonjee Jevanji Pestonji, Mrs. and Mr. Cowasji Jewanji Pestonji, Mr. and Mrs. Dhunjibhoy Nusserwanji, Messrs Fellowes, Gallagher, Warner, Lovett, Rolandson, Kawasha Mr. Balkrishna (Messrs. Balkrishna & Co.), Mr. Ardasir Ruttonjee Pilcher and a host of others, some two hundred guests being present. In the decorations, &c., of the house and grounds Mr. Shaw lent very great assistance. The party on the whole was the most successful fore-gathering together of Europeans and Natives that could be desired and realised to some extent the dream of the best well-wishers of India. Miss Manning will carry away with her from Hyderabad some happy reminiscences of the good feeling and hospitality for which Hyderabad Society is famous.—(*Deccan Times.*)

"GOOD WINE NEEDS NO BUSH," neither is is necessary to extol the virtues of ROWLANDS' MACCASSAR OIL, which for nearly 100 years has been considered the best and safest preparation for the hair of children and adults, being perfectly free from any lead, poisonous or mineral ingredient. It prevents and arrests baldness, and produces luxuriant and glossy growth of hair. Sold also in a golden colour for fair-haired children and adults. ROWLANDS' EUKONIA is a pure and delicate toilet powder in three tints—white, rose, and cream. Ask Chemists and stores for ROWLANDS, articles, of 20 Hatton Garden, London and avoid noxious imitations.

A WORD IN SEASON.

SOME of the impatient spirits who are anxious to see justice dealt out to witnesses who have been examined during a certain inquiry may profit by the following suggestive words which appears in the *Indu Prakash*:—

"We should have expected all sensible and reasonable men, be they Europeans or Natives, to sympathise with a Government which is trying to vindicate the honor, the integrity and the reputation of British rule in India by showing its readiness to ascertain if corruption has been rife in the administration. The right of the English to govern India, is founded not upon its physical powers, its bayonets or its spirit of bravado—poor tinsel, as Carlyle would have called them—but upon its *moral sense*. The English were able to displace Native Governments, because corruption, want of public morality, had disorganised and demoralised the latter. And to all Englishmen we say—"Be jealous of that which has, above everything else, enabled you to generate the India of the Queen, of which you and we are so proud. If you try, without perhaps meaning to hush, directly or indirectly, an enquiry into alleged corruptions, which has grown into a scandal, then you are tarnishing the fair name of British morality. You Englishmen ought to be jealous of it, for it is that which gives you the right to rule us. That gone, what remains to distinguish you from the corrupt Governments whom you displaced? The Government of Bombay is now trying to ascertain whether corruption has been making its way into your administration. Let the enquiry be allowed fair play and do not in the remotest manner do anything likely to stifle it. Wait till the Commission has done its duty and given its verdict. Then will be the time for you to tell the Government what it should do, and what it should not do.

WHAT THE WORLD SAID.

And school foundations in the act
Of holiday, three flies compact,
Shall learn to view thee as a fact
Connected with that zealous tract—
"Rome, Babylon and Nineveh."
The burden of Nineveh.

The following will be found to be a more or less accurate forecast of the opinions of the Indian journals on Lord Dufferin's speech at the Calcutta St. Andrew's Dinner:—

The C-v-l and M-l-t-ry G-z-tte:—

Like Sarah Battle of old, Lord Dufferin asks only for the extreme rigour of the game. And he plays that game with light-hearted abandon on the eve of his departure. The reason for his reticence up to this point are explained by our Afghan correspondent and the Lord Bishop of Lahore as being due partly to religious considerations and partly to the passage of a Toorkh Kafila through the Pariari Syed country, circumstances which those in the least acquainted with frontier policy will at once see, &c., &c.

The B-mb-y G-z-tte:—

Though our telegraphic *resumé* of his speech is a feat unparalleled in the history of Indian journalism, we should be sorry to think that Lord Dufferin's animated and picturesque description of the land whose rule he is now resigning, bears any approximation to the truth. The most unobservant visitor to these shores, as he paces down Breach Candy or stands upon the cupola of the G. I. P. Terminus, cannot but fail to be impressed with the almost aggressive material civilisation of the East. We in Bombay, &c., &c.

The T-mes of Ind-a:—

Our local contemporary completely misapprehends the situation. We ourselves were not long since approached on behalf of the Supreme Government and soundings were taken as to whether we would be prepared to publish an official commentary on Lord Dufferin's speech. This offer we indignantly declined, and now, wrapping ourselves in our virtue, will leave to our versatile correspondent Mr. N. S. Ginwalla the pleasant duty of criticism, &c., &c.

The Engl-shm-n:—

The overgrown Debating Society whose irresponsible chatter has of late been drazged into such undeserved prominence will now, we trust, quietly and decently subside. Lord Dufferin has gone out of his way to crush it with eloquence that were better employed in defending the disgraceful exodus to the Hills, and the hybrid employés in the subordinate offices will now perhaps understand that their attempts at playing at administration are not acceptable to the State whose bread they eat. "*Hukm nahin hai*" is a hint rarely lost on molluscous Aryanism, &c., &c.

The Ind-n D-ly N-ws:—

Beyond a passing reference, which may possibly have been dragged in for the sake of rhetorical effect, we grieve to see that the Viceroy has made no reference to the interests of the non-official class or to the pernicious habit of the young *gentlemen* of this town "purchasing" trousers from Messrs. Cutter, Ghuse and Irons and then going up country without paying. Business obviously cannot be conducted in this way, and the many Bishops at whose feet we in our youth had the privilege of sitting were entirely of the same opinion. In regard to the Congress we fear that much of His Lordship's judicious advice will hardly be acceptable to the well-meaning but perhaps overzealous gentlemen, &c., &c.

The St-tesm-n:—

In the days of Lord Mito we approached the authorities with a new scheme of government founded on the principles of statesman-like Christianity. We can do no more than point out anew after an interval of many decades the wisdom of finding and applying that scheme. It is fatuous folly to act in any other manner, and the bare fact of Lord Dufferin's speech, an instalment of which we give to-day, is sufficient evidence of the ghastly gap now widening and deepening between the races. Had our recommendations in '43,'58 and again in '67, as reference to our files will show, been carried out in their crystal entirety, it would not be our painful duty, &c., &c.

The Ind—n M-rr-r:—

The legitimate aspirations of the people have received a cruel blow. Lord Dufferin, as we have always believed was the case, has fallen entirely into the hands of high-handed officialdom. But we would entreat our brethren not to be cast down. His shadow will soon be removed from the land, and we have a just and righteous Governor in Sir Steuart Bayley. We expected no more from this Viceroy. His superficial and misleading views should be received with caution, for it must be remembered that since the Congress disowns the Pamphlets, his *locus standi* is non-existent, &c., &c.

R—s and R—yy—t:—

Dufferin has not an over-delicate stomach, but the Congress must blame itself if it has been "spanked." Moderation is the watchword of dynasties, and the needs of the case demand that the Pamphlets must be disowned *instanter*. Lord Dufferin is no prodigy, but he is a lord for a' that, and he kicks from the shoulder. We pause for a reply.

Amr-ta B-z-r P-tr-ka:—

A new era of oppression opens before us and the *ap-ki-wastes* are jubilant. Henceforth the Congress is to be hounded down by *pseudo* Rai Bahadurs or sycophantic C. I. E.'s. The Bengalis, whose honest criticism has done everything for our country, have fallen under Lord Dufferin's displeasure.' Our portion is either the gallows, jail or starvation.

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RESIDENTS IN THE MOFUSSIL, requiring really good Lamps, and who have no opportunity of visiting my Show Rooms, will please write for my new Illustrated Catalogue and Descriptive Price List sent free. Lamp Warehouse, R. DITMAR, late Theodor Khaust, 63, Esplanade Road.

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MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
Bombay, December 5, 1888.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 5.

CONSOLS were unaltered in London yesterday at 96½ ex-dividend, but Indian Sterling Loan further declined ¼ per cent., say to 105, Reuter still quotes Silver at 42½d. per oz, and 4 per cent. Rupee Securities come unaltered at £66⅝; but the other denomination was ¼ higher, at £70⅝. French Rentes in Paris were unchanged at 83.

The tone of the Linseed market is not wired; but it had evidently improved, as quotations for Calcutta and Bombay Seed show an advance of 6d. per quarter, at 43s. and 43s. 3d. per quarter, respectively, to arrive *via* the Canal. In the other Mincing Lane Markets Rape and Poppy Seeds were quiet, and unchanged in value; but Coffee was firm at an advance of 1s. per cwt. in Mid. Plantation and of 2s. per quarter in Medium Mysore. The Wheat Market remained dull, and Spot Soft White in Liverpool was 2d. per cental cheaper for both qualities, but London quotations for Hard Red and Club Nos. 1 and 2 to arrive were unaltered.

In Liverpool the Cotton Market closed steady yesterday; Surats firm. The figures representing the day's sales, and also those for Imports have been mutilated in transmission. Mid-American remained at 5½d. per lb., and quotations for Surats come quite unchanged, but American Arrivals were again 1-64d. higher in all positions. The Manchester Market had been firm, but with only a small business doing at previous prices.

In New York, Cotton was virtually unaltered, the spot price remaining at 9⅞ cents, and March Futures being one point higher at 9·89 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were decidedly heavy at 60,000 bales, bringing the total compared with the two preceding years to the following figures:—

	1888.	1887.	1886.
Tuesday's Receipts...	60,000	37,000	30,000
Three days' do ...	137,000	136,000	122,000
Since 1st Sept. ...	2,752,000	3,252,000	2,827,000

The tone of our local market has been quiet to-day, and prices generally have remained on the level of yesterday's quotations; but in the after part of the day, a demand for ready Cotton, chiefly on account of local spinners, was felt, and some 2,500 bales changed hands in the "Green." Of these the principal lots were new Julgaum, at Rs. 209-12; and Chalisgaum, at Rs. 204; with smaller parcels of Dhulia, at Rs. 202½-5; Bengals, at Rs. 187-90; Karanja Ginned, at Rs. 220½; and Hingunghat, at Rs. 229. Some small lots of old Compta and Julgaum were also taken at Rs. 170 and Rs. 186, respectively.

WHEAT has been in very limited request, and only a few small purchases are reported to-day; but the tone of the market is rather steady than otherwise, and quotations are unaltered for all descriptions.

SEEDS have been neglected, and hardly anything has been done in any kind. Both *Linseed* and *Rapeseed* are one to two annas lower, and the market closed quiet at our revised quotations, say:—

Linseed	Rs.	6 10	6 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat...	,,	8 0	0 ,,
Do. do. Cawnpore.	,,	7 12	0 ,,
Do. Red do. ...	,,	7 0	0 ,,

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	1,580 bales.
Wheat	20,789 cwts.
Linseed	5,874 ,,
Rapeseed	3,906 ,,
Gingelly	9,386 ,,

FREIGHTS are dull with a still downward tendency in rates. Business has been done for Marseilles at 24s. and for London at 23s. per ton, both for immediate shipment. The P. and O. Company has booked Wheat and Seeds for late this month's shipment, at 21s. 3d. per ton, old scale, and Myrabollams at 22s. 6d. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened with a quiet feeling at yesterday's closing quotations; but there were no signs of business, and rates gave way 1-32d. all round, some transactions having transpired both for remittance and in Merchants' Bills at the decline. 3 months' sight Credits have been quoted at 1s. 4 11-16d. for January, 1s. 4 21-32d. for April, and 1s. 4¾d. for May, these being our closing rates Bank Paper has been rather nominal pending the news of Council allotments. We quote:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 4 15-32d.	per rupee
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 7-16d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight ...	1s. 4 19-32d.	,,
Credits do.	1s. 4 11-16d.	,,
Francs do.	1·76½	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been weaker to-day. Fours were first quoted at 98 for Money, and 97 15-16 for Account; but as the day advanced the cash rate became 97 15-16, which was the closing price, with the other Paper quoted at 103½, nominal.

SHARES.—A steady business continues to be done in Mill shares, at still advancing rates; and this evening we have to notice a rise of Rs. 5 each in City of Bombay, Framjee Petit, Jevraj Balloo, and Manockjee Petit, at Rs. 1,035, Rs. 605, Rs. 1,040, and Rs. 1,240, respectively, and of Rs. 3 in Leoplod at Rs. 149. Akbar Press shares are Rs. 25 higher at Rs. 1,250; but Sindh and Punjab Press are lower to the same extent at Rs. 425. Port Canning are Rs. 5 higher at Rs. 362½. Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 2½ higher at Rs. 920 per share.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay ...	20,000	500	all	13 per.	917½
Bank of Bengal ...	42,000	500	all	10 do.	990
Bank of Madras ...	15,000	400	all	14 do.	825
EXCHANGE BANK.					
Agra Bank ...	10,000	4	4	6 do.	120
Hong. and Shang. Banking Corporation ...	61,000	100	all	17½ do.	219
National Bank of India ...	37,320	125	5	5 per.	139

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown & Co Ld. ...	1,000 / 750	200 / 200	200 / 150	10 / 5 p.c.	20 / 151
Badham Pile & Co. Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 16	154xd
Bapty Co., Ld. ...	525	...	185	Nil.	...
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld. ...	...	0	0	6 p.c.	500
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	750	500	500	10 p.c	510
Bombay Saw Mills ...	600	1,000	1,000	..	75nom
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited, Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,250	100	100	5	880
Do. (3rd Issue)...	1,000 / 2,000	2,500 / 62	1,500 / 375	Rs. 135 / Rs. 332	3,325 / 990
Bombay Municipal Bonds ...	...	...	...	5 p.c.	108
Clydesdale Dyeing Co	1,000	500	500	..	490
Cooper, Madon & Co. Ld. ...	3,000	0	100	Rs. 10	...
Deccan Paper Mills ..	1,000	500	500	Nil	47
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	40	...	41
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association ...	5,000	100	10	10 p.c.	7
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	44,000	25	25	...	...
Korrachee Lightorage Co., Ld. ...	80	250	250	...	150
Kemp & Co. Ld. ...	4,000	200	175	Rs. 25	347½
Maroks & Co., Ld. ...	4,000	50	100	Rs. 10	84
Napier Hotel Co.	800	100	100	13 p.c.	80
Napier Foundry and Mfg. Co.	1,500	100	100	..	104xd
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company ...	5,000	200	50	10 p.c.	200
Oriental Loan Association ...	5,000	20	20	8 p. s.	17
Pearse and Co., Ld. ...	1,000	100	100	Rs. 14	40nom
Port Canning Co. ...	6,000	100	1,000	Rs. 19	357½
Royal Flour Mills	12,500	100	100	Nil	40
Phillips & Co., Ld. ...	4,000	100	100	Rs.	105xd
Soundy & Co., Ld.	11,000	100	110	9 p.c.	95xd
Southwell and Austin.	1,000	...	...	...	30
Telephone Co., Ld. ...	16,200	25	25	Rs. 2	7
Thacker & Co., Ld. ...	2,000	500	500	Rs. 90	1,315
Thacker & Co., Ld. ...	1,500	100	100	Rs. 10	155xd
Western India Flour Mills	900	12	125	nil	...
M. Mody & Co ...	...	...	...	p	...

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R.'s per cent. Stock ...	..	410	...	..	...
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent...	..	4100	...	..	..

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	100
Empire Fire Insurance Co		5,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,300
Indian Fire Insurance Co	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co.....	280	8,000	1,000	Rs 100	2,050

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

SOUTHWELL-PIPER—December 5, at Bombay, the wife of T. Southwell-Piper, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

LARYMORE—November 23, at Godapiasal, Midnapore, the wife of W H Larymore, of a daughter.
LEE—November 22, at Allahabad, the wife of John Lee, of a son.
MACFARLANE—November 23, at Vythery, the wife of W F Macfarlane, of a daughter.
TOWER—November 27, at Umballa, the wife of Lieut-Col Arthur Tower, 1st Battalion Suffolk Regiment, Commanding at Kasauli, of a son.
WRATISLAW—November 28, at Ootacamund, the wife of Lieut-Colonel Wratislaw, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

WELCHMAN—PLUMER—December 1, at St. Mark's Church, Bangalore, by the Rev W Wace, Chaplain, Captain E W St George Welchman, 2nd Infantry Hyderabad Contingent, son of the late Major-General J W Welchman, CB, to Maud Christine, daughter of C G Plumer, Esq., MCS (retired), Chief Judge of Mysore.

DEATHS.

COWARD—November 23, at the Indian Gold Mines Property, near Dovalah, Captain Tom Clayton Coward, Manager, aged 34 years.
GROSE—November 30, at Rawalpindi, Francis John Grose, M R C S E, of pneumonia, aged 58 years.
MILNE—November 23, at Titaghur, William Milne, Spinning Overseer, Titteghur Jute Works.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1888.

ANOTHER stage in the working out of the scheme of medical reform recently resolved upon by Government has just been arrived at. The local medical profession, whose interests and wishes the Government have shown a laudable anxiety to consult, have put on paper their views as to the method in which the honorary hospital staff should take its place in the new organization. The rules which the profession have laid before Government are drawn up in a tentative way, and profess to be nothing more than suggestions as to the general principles on which the new rules should be based. It would be easy to make the intervention of the Medical Union in this matter seem much more presumptuous than it really is. The fact, we suppose, that the Union have not been formally asked for their advice by Government will be made use of by some who would not wish well to the scheme in any shape, but it would be easy to make too much of it. The Government have from the first done their best to profit by the opinions of all the classes interested in the reform, and they will welcome, it may be believed, this indication of the lines on which the new scheme can be most conveniently and smoothly worked. The memorial which has been sent in to Government is doubtless open to criticism, and it is certain that it will receive it. A suggestion, for example, "that differences of opinion on any subject whatever" be referred to the common room, and that the decision thus arrived at be considered final, is not likely to escape serious disapproval. The visions of anarchy that will be brought into view, in minds predisposed to them, by the expression "differences of opinion on any subject whatever," may be easily imagined. It may safely be assumed that that particular rule at all events will undergo thorough revision before it takes its place in the regulations of the two hospitals. Some other of the rules, it is not denied, will give very marked emphasis to the new departure involved in the scheme. There seems to be a strong opinion in the profession that its success would be placed in jeopardy if the intervention, hitherto customary, of a superior medical officer in the treatment followed by the other medical officers were to have a recognised place in the new arrangements. The question is one which will require delicate and careful handling, and it is one upon which lay opinion cannot be dogmatically pronounced; but it is easy to see that the intervention unless exercised and received with patience and good temper might be perilous to the scheme of honorary medical officers. No one doubts that the occupants of the higher offices in the hospitals would in all cases deal loyally with those who are associated with them, but human nature is human nature, and the problem is sufficiently beset with difficulties to make it imperative that as small an area as possible of the machine should be exposed to friction. The practice of hospitals at home will be pointed to as supplying a warrant for the change that the local profession are asking for. Reliance, too, will be placed upon the fact that methods of subordination which may be convenient in hospitals worked entirely by service men might become less appropriate when the work was shared with non-official practitioners.

The Medical Union not unnaturally attach the first importance to a due distribution of the work amongst the staff. Their anxieties on this point, whether well or ill-founded, are at all events intelligible. There are cases and cases; and such a thing as picking and choosing, giving to one surgeon an undue proportion of major operations and leaving to another only minor operations from which little in the way of experience and kudos can be gained, would by no means be impossible unless it were guarded against by rule. The Medical Union appear to think that if the distribution of work were allowed to be discretionary the honorary medical officers might come off second best in the division. The arrangement suggested in order to obviate this is that each visiting officer should take active duties in turn, so that all the cases admitted on the day on which he is on duty may be his by right. The method proposed is, we believe, in accordance with that followed in hospitals at home. And something of the kind is necessary here if the operation of the new scheme is to be unattended by incidents detrimental to its working. There seems nothing in the circumstances of the local hospitals which should militate against the successful operation of arrangements which have worked well elsewhere. Local circumstances indeed, at all events in the earlier stages of the experiment, call rather for special precautions against anything which might give an excuse to the one side or to the other for complaining of the way in which honour or credit was being distributed. We do not say that the *modus operandi* suggested by the Medical Union is either the only possible one or the best. But the object in view is one of vital importance to the success of the reforms to be inaugurated. And either this rule or some other tending to the same result will inevitably have to be enacted.

In matters strictly of discipline there seems to be no need to make any material change in the present arrangements. Honorary medical officers will naturally under the new regime be responsible for the conduct of students who are under them, as service officers have been under the old. But it is essential that the diciplinary relations of the honorary physicians and surgeons and their assistants to each other and to the chief officer be clearly defined, and that the occasions for the intervention of the common room for which one of the rules suggested would give such alarmingly ready facilities should be reduced as much as possible. In regard to the method of appointing the new officers the Medical Union have made proposals to the Government which are not the less worthy of consideration because the Union itself is desirous of taking a somewhat prominent part in the process. The intention of the Government has so far been to invite applications from the profession for the appointments of honorary physicians and surgeons, and to leave the assistant honorary officers to be chosen from amongst the most promising graduates in the year. This latter part of the scheme is scarcely capable of improvement; as to the other portion it is objected that the Government are scarcely in a position to declare who amongst the local profession are best fitted to take upon themselves the responsible duties of these honorary posts. Practically the selection if left entirely in the hands of the Government would rest with the Surgeon-General, and the present Surgeon-General happens to have been for some years past on service in Sind. Naturally his personal knowledge of the local profession cannot be very intimate. We can foresee certain objections that may present themselves to the Government when they are asked virtually to allow the medical profession in Bombay to form itself into an electoral college for the purpose of declaring who are the men whom it would be most content to see in possession of these honorary appointments. This, however, has to be said—that the men whom the Union would put on its list would *ipso facto* be presented as the men in whom the profession have most confidence. If the experiment were to fail while the men entrusted to carry it out were practitioners selected by the Government, there would be a strong tendency to complain that failure had come about because the instruments chosen were inefficient. Whatever else may be said about the desire of the Union to have a voice in the selection it would at least protect the Government, in the event of failure, from the allegation that injudicious selection had been a predisposing cause of failure.

WHAT are the obligations of a subordinate in the Government service who becomes cognizant of the mal-practises of an official under whom he is serving? Is he bound to report the delinquencies of his superior to the higher powers and take the consequences? One of the consequences, of course, may be that he will be discredited if he be not believed. He may come to be regarded as a spy. If he fail to give tongue, does he become an accomplice in the wrong which he neglects to denounce? A judgment delivered by Mr. Justice Melvill and Mr. Justice Kemball on the 13th April, 1882, throws some light on this question of conscience. A certain Shripat Narayen, nazar and clerk of the Court of Bijapur, was dismissed by Mr. Hosking in 1832, because he had not given information that the Subordinate Judge of that place had received a bribe from a certain Haji Ibrahim. The two learned judges in question held that there was no sufficient ground for supposing that he was cognisant of the giving of the bribe. But assuming that he was aware that the police were making inquiries in the town into the matter, "a very high sense of duty might perhaps have induced him to volunteer information on the subject, but it can hardly be imputed to him as grave delinquency that he omitted to do so. We doubt," continued the judges, "whether it would conduce to the improvement of the public service, if every official were expected on pain of dismissal to prove himself an active spy. The court is precluded from interfering directly with Mr. Hoskin's order dismissing Shripat, but we think it right nevertheless to record our opinion that sufficient grounds have not been shown for the dismissal of Shripat." This opinion was by order of the court sent to Mr. Hoskins, also to Shripat "that he may make such use of it as he may think fit." It may not be altogether untimely to supplement this suggestive extract from a judgment of the High Court, by a passing reference to a judgment of Chief Justice Westropp in the Sai Narsappa case in 1871, in which it was laid down that so long as a case is under inquiry it is unjudicial to proceed against witnesses giving evidence for alleged perjury.

THE Syndicate of the Bombay University is taking steps to ascertain by what channel the resolution arrived at by that body to ask one of the examiners for an explanation of certain circumstances was made public. The statement which found its way into print is, we are informed, inexact, imcomplete, and misleading; the publication is attributed to a breach of confidence, for the members of the Syndicate decided that it was advisable to ascertain the fact before taking any overt steps in the matter. It is understood that the Vice-Chancellor had, at the instance of the Syndicate, saw the Examiner, who gave an oral explanation which was communicated to the Syndicate. The Vice-Chancellor was thereupon requested to ask Mr. Pendse to put the explanation which he had given verbally into writing. The inuendo that the Syndicate had called for an explanation in a hostile spirit with a view to ulterior proceedings led Mr. Hart to address to the Vice-Chancellor the letter to which we referred yesterday, contesting the legality and the expediency of the course taken. Much misapprehension, has arisen in great part due to the breach of confidence which gave unauthorised and premature publicity to a request for an explanation. That request did not necessarily imply that the explanation when made would not be regarded as satisfactory. We hear that Professor Bundarkar has tendered his resignation to the Syndicate as a protest against the action taken with regard to the Examiner in Sanskrit.

PROBABLY Lord Lansdowne has yet to learn who Pundit Sriman Swami is and what may be the mission to which this gentleman, in Bengal at least, is devoting himself. Our new Viceroy, however, can no longer be in ignorance of the fact that "the cow is India's foster-mother," or that the same animal is at one and the same time the mainstay of Indian Agriculture and a member of every Indian family. These and other elementary truths in the cult of the cow have been impressed upon Lord Lansdowne in certain significant respects during his stay in Bombay which ought not to pass unnoticed. When it was supposed his Excellency would pass along Queen's Road, the mottoes we have referred to above and many others of a like character were stretched across that thoroughfare. When it was found another route was taken, it was still determined that Lord Lansdowne should be made acquainted with the cow and the various parts it plays in Indian economical conditions. With an astuteness which does the Hindu who has devised it no little credit the mottoes were removed to the Walkeshwur Road up Malabar Hill. Two sets were prepared, one facing east the other west, so that, in driving to the Secretariat to receive the Chamber of Commerce address the day before yesterday the Viceroy could not fail to be impressed with the importance of the animal beloved of Krishna. If so much has been done in Western India to give a turn to the Hindu cow agitation, what may not Lord Lansdowne expect to see and hear when he arrives in Bengal, where Pundit Sriman Swami's eloquence has already been employed with moving effect?

"IT is certainly no business of ours to keep our local contemporaries straight, and we know of no business that would be more difficult, and let us add, more distasteful." This, by way of introduction to a delicate insinuation that our telegram reporting Lord Salisbury's graceful reference at Edinburgh to a Bombay citizen had been picked up in the gutter, is just a little lofty. Perhaps our contemporary is by this time sorry that he made this wonderful intervention in the interests of journalistic rectitude. It is now our turn to intervene in the same interest, and for this purpose it will be sufficient to indicate that after having on Tuesday told the world that the telegram in question was picked up in the gutter, that it could not be and was not true, and that it was only a cock and bull story, calculated to stir up race feeling, the *Times of India* published on Wednesday a telegram from Allahabad which conveys second-hand precisely the same information that our correspondent had telegraphed from London three days before. What is cock and bull on Monday becomes gospel truth on Wednesday, and is coolly published without note or comment, as though it had in two days been transformed from some creation of the gutter into veracious record. We might be tempted to say strong things about this. But then once more, as we read on Tuesday, "it is certainly no business of ours to keep our local contemporaries straight, and we know of no business that would be more difficult and, let us add, more distasteful." Yet there is one business which the *Times of India* must find much more difficult than keeping its contemporaries straight, and that, as anyone can see, is keeping straight itself.

THE *Pioneer*, while still in a state of incredulity concerning our telegram about Lord Salisbury's compliment to Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, observed:—"The remarks attributed to his Lordship are not only in execrably bad taste, but in the mouth of one who is seeking to organise a new party including all that is best in Liberal England, they would constitute a blunder of which the merest tyro in the art of politics would be ashamed. We cannot believe that with his splendid record behind him Lord Salisbury would commit a *bêtise* scarcely worthy of Dr. Tanner." The *Pioneer* has since published a telegram which has destroyed its incredulity, and has left it no other course than to bewail that Lord Salisbury has fallen to a lower level than Dr. Tanner.

THE appointment of Mr. J. Higginbotham, of Madras, as Sheriff of that city for the ensuing year, should give much satisfaction in Southern India. Mr. Sheriff Higginbotham is the founder and head of the well-known publishing firm in Madras, the high repute which it has attained being due to the diligence, large-mindedness, and high spirit with which he has carried it on. Though not given to too much public speaking Mr. Higginbotham has, throughout a long career, been a most useful citizen, ever zealous in good and earnest work. It is due to him more than to any man in the city that Madras now possesses a Town Hall. Baron Connemara has made a most excellent appointment, and every one concerned, including the community Mr. Sheriff Higginbotham will serve, is to be congratulated on the appointment.

THE Bishop of Bombay will preach in the Cathedral on Sunday evening on the subject of "Recent Attacks on Marriage."

THE Bombay Natural History Society has offered a prize of Rs. 100 for the best painting of "Animal life" either in soil or water-colours at the next Exhibition of the Bombay Art Society, to be held here in February next.

THE Marine Court of Enquiry which was to have met yesterday afternoon, to investigate the circumstances attending the stranding of the s. s. Mobile, in August last, off the Zanzibar coast, was postponed till Monday 17th inst., owing to the absence of the witnesses who were to be examined.

MR. M. M. BHOWNAGGREE, C.I.E., asks us to convey to the numerous friends who have written to him letters of condolence on the death of Miss Avabai Bhownaggree, his sincere thanks for the sympathy thus shown to him and his family. Mr. Bhownaggree regrets his inability to individually acknowledge the numerous messages of condolence, and to thank the kind friends who have sent them. In addition to the Rs. 25,000 which Miss Bhownaggree's mother and brother have subscribed in her memory for the founding of an Institution

TELEGRAMS.

THE LONDON PRESS ON LORD DUFFERIN'S SPEECH.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, DEC. 5.

The *Times*, in a leading article on Lord Dufferin's speech at Calcutta, says that the issue is simply whether Great Britain is responsible for the welfare of the people of India, or whether some thousands of natives who have imbibed European notions in the school and the University, should have authority transferred to them. The possible failure of a native Parliament would be too awful a risk to the Empire for such an experiment to be tried. When the population of India had been educated, and a sense of common wants had arisen sufficiently to shape the idea of a common policy, there would be a call for representative institutions. At present, however, there was no such call.

The *Daily Telegraph* describes the Viceroy's speech as consisting of golden words, full of true statesmanship and wise policy, strikingly in contrast with the feeble and flaccid policy of Lord Ripon, which had given an impulse to an absurd movement.

MR. MACLEAN AND MR. BRADLAUGH.

In the House of Commons this afternoon, Mr. J. J. Maclean called attention to the Viceroy's speech and to the protests which had been made by Indian Princes and by many of the Mahomedan leaders against the action of the Congress. He drew attention to the course taken by Mr. Hume in circulating certain pamphlets, and asked what steps the Government intended to take in regard to further meetings of the Indian National Congress.

Mr. Bradlaugh, objected to Mr. Maclean's question on the ground that it contained an unwarrantable personal attack on Mr. A. O. Hume.

The Speaker ruled that the question was irregular, that it was allowed to be placed on the notice paper through an oversight on his part, and he could not allow it to be put.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL ON SUAKIN.

LONDON, DEC. 5.

In the Commons last night, Lord Randolph Churchill moved the adjournment of the House as a protest against involving England in operations at Suakin with an inadequate force, thus entailing bloodshed and serious risks. His Lordship urged the Government to re-consider their decision, and open negotiations with the Arabs.

The Right Hon. E. Stanhope said, that the Mahdi had forbidden his adherents to negotiate at all. He admitted that some military advisers had urged upon the Government yesterday evening how inadequate the force was at Suakin to meet all contingencies, but General Grenfell had telegraphed that he was perfectly confident of success with the force at present at his disposal. Mr. Stanhope defended the recent reductions made in the British Army of occupation in Egypt, local military authorities believing it sufficient for all demands. In conclusion, he said the policy of the Government in regard to Egypt remained unchanged.

Mr. Gladstone supported Lord Randolph Churchill's motion, because the military advisers of the Government had not been consulted.

The motion was eventually rejected by a majority of forty-two votes.

THE EGYPTIAN BUDGET.

CAIRO, DEC. 4.

The Egyptian Budget for 1889 shows a surplus of £8,000. The military expenditure has increased to £500,000.

GERMAN ARMAMENTS.

BERLIN, DEC. 4.

The Minister for War speaking in the Reichstag admitted that an increase in the German Artillery was projected, owing to the increase in this respect abroad.

THE CRAWFORD COMMISSION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

POONA, DEC. 5.

Before the Commission to-day, Kasnavis was re-called and examined by Mr. Latham. He said his predecessor at Khed was now on special duty in the Commissioner's Office.

Narayen Purshram Tullu, called, said he was the father-in-law of the last witness. He lent him Rs. 500 in September 1886, which amount Kasnavis said was wanted for Hanmantrao. Later in the same month Kasnavis wrote a letter to witness, but he had destroyed the letter. On receipt of that, witness accompanied by one Mahdevas Patel went to Poona taking Rs. 1,000 with him, which amount he gave to Kasnavis making an entry of the transaction in his book. The book was produced. Kasnavis he added had repaid the amount.

Cross-examined witness said he had never lent Kasnavis money before this occasion. He had not demanded repayment. He brought the money to Poona at Kasnavis' request, and did not know that money was meant for a bribe, though he knew it was to be paid to Hanmantrao.

Mahadeo Ganesh Kalkarim deposed that he was a patel in Niphad. He remembered accompanying the last witness to Poona about two years ago. He had received Rs, 1,000 from Parushram which he made over to Kasnavis five or six days after he took the money at Kasnavis' request.

Cross-examined witness said he came to Poona merely to see his mamlatdar. He had no other reason.

Nursoopant Kassinath Sathe deposed that he was a member of the firm of Antaji Kassinath Sathe. He remembered lending Kasnavis Rs. 1,000.

Soobachund Moolchoond had seen Kasnavis at Niphad. He remembered Kasnavis getting some money from a Marwari.

By the Court: He accompanied the Marwari to point out the mamlatdar's house.

Amarchund Futajee deposed thad he had had considerable dealings with Mr. Crawford. He had lent him Rs. 6,000 on a bond. The money had been repaid, and the bond returned to Mr. Crawford.

Narayen Pursuram re-called and cross-examined, produced the book which was his private account book. Witness correcting himself said he kept no regular private account book. When he paid the money, Karkar took the amount from his own house and not from the Savings' Bank. He knew Karkar.

On the Court re-assembling after lunch, Dr. Cline made an application for copies of Pends's depositions in the cases of Dabir and Sindekar. He said, he appeared on behalf of one Sathe.

The President told him to renew his application to-morrow.

LADY DUFFERIN AND THE PURDA LADIES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 5.

Yesterday afternoon, the Purdavoshim ladies of Calcutta, the suburbs, and mofussil, presented a valedictory address to H. E. the Marchioness of Dufferin and Ava. There were 700 ladies present, among whom were some Burmese ladies. Lady Bayley and a large company of European ladies received the members of the deputation.

The following address was presented:—

May it please Your Excellency,—We venture to address you on the occasion of your leaving India with our most heartfelt expression of gratitude for the inestimable boon which you have conferred on the women of India, by your unwearying labour and watchful care on their behalf during the four years you have been among us. A memorable attempt has been made to alleviate the fearful amount of female suffering which prevails in India through the want of competent medical attendance, and it is under your auspices that the National Association has been formed for supplying female medical aid to women in all provinces of the Empire. The work of this Association with which we are happy to feel that your Excellency's name will always be associated, has now been successfully conducted through difficulties which beset the early life of all similar institutions; and we are indulging in no hyperbole of speech when we say that it is through your sympathy with suffering, your devotion to the weak and helpless, your wisdom and enthusiasm which has inspired others to charitable deeds, that gratifying results already attained are to be attributed. You are now able to quit the scene of your labours with a serene conviction that the amelioration of the condition of the women of India, the cause which you have so much at heart, is a reality and not a dream; that it is a project which will not die with your departure, but is vigorous and instilled with life, and that your successors will take up the torch of further improvement and carry it on again to those who will follow after them with increasing lustre. We who now venture to address you on behalf of the women of India, give utterance to the sentiments of all of our sex when we assure you of our respect, affection, and admiration. To you and your illustrious consort we tender our thanks. We shall never be forgetful of your goodness, and we are sure of this also, that, in whatever lot your life may henceforth be cast, your thoughts and interests and generous wishes will always be for the welfare of the women of India. We respectfully beg that, on your return to England, you will convey to her Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress our humble and grateful appreciation of the active interest she has been pleased to take in the work of the National Association, and of the encouragement she has afforded to the labourers in the movement by her august patronage. We bid you now a regretful farewell, and fervently hope that under God's providence you may evermore enjoy happiness and prosperity.

LORD DUFFERIN AND THE OUDE TALUQDARS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DEC, 5.

A deputation, consisting of Rana Sir Sankar Buksh Singh, Kumar Hurnam Singh, and Chowdhry Ali Noorud Khan Bahadoor, waited on His Excellency the Viceroy this afternoon for the purpose of presenting an address on behalf of the Taluqdars of Oudh. The following is the address:—

We the taluqdars, on our behalf, as well as on behalf of the tenantry and all those who hold under us, beg respectfully to offer to your Excellency our sincere congratulations on the bestowal on your Lordship, by the Queen-Empress, of the title of the Marquis of Dufferin and Earl of Ava. We rejoice to know that our Gracious Sovereign has fully appreciated, and been pleased to recognise, the duly great and valuable services rendered by your Lordship while holding the high and responsible posts in Canada, the Continent of Europe, and India. We are naturally more interested in those measures which affect our own beloved country. Your Excellency has placed both the Western and Eastern frontiers in a state of stable defence by strengthening our position on the borders of Afghanistan, and by extending her Majesty's dominions to the northern limits of Burmah, and by this giving guarantee against the external danger, and affording full scope for the future internal development of the country. Nor has your Excellency's mind been thereby diverted from the measures bearing more immediately upon the welfare and prosperity of your people. The Public Service Commission has opened up the prospect of a higher career under the Government to young men of intelligence and merit. The Finance Committee has by its labours tended towards further economy, and the steps taken towards realising the scheme of technical education, have directed public attention to the necessity of improving our arts and manufactures, and thus affording to the masses a greater variety of employment. It has throughout been your Excellency's aim to discourage race animosity, and to promote among the various peoples of India a feeling of one common brotherhood. Our gratitude is also due to Her Excellency, the Marchioness of Dufferin, who has established for herself the noble and lasting memorial in the great scheme she has taken under her patronage for the amelioration of the condition of the women of India by bringing medical aid within the reach of all rich and poor. That the honors now bestowed by the gracious hand of the Queen-Empress have been received by your Excellency while still our Viceroy, is a circumstance of which we may well be proud, and we look upon this as one instance more of the special favour with which Her Majesty has always regarded this distant part of her dominions. We conclude this congratulatory address with fervent prayer that this title and distinction may prove auspicious to your Excellency, to the Marchioness of Dufferin, and to your children, and that you may long live in happy enjoyment of it.

THE VICEROY'S PERSONAL STAFF.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, DEC. 5.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Dufferin will be accompanied to Bombay by Major Rowan Hamilton, A.-D.-C.; Major Harry Cooper, A.-D.-C.; Mr. Hewett; Captain C. R. Burne, A.-D.-C.; Dr. Findlay and Mr. McFerran.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Major D. W. K. Barr succeeds Colonel R. W. Bannerman as Political Agent of Gwalior, Major Robertson becoming the Political Agent at Rewah.

THE NATIONAL CONGRESS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AMRITSAR, DEC. 5.

At a large meeting of the residents of Amritsar held yesterday, and addressed by Mr. Bhimji, six Hindu and two Mahomedan delegates to the coming Congress, were elected, the list being kept open. The lecturer conclusively proved that the movement was perfectly in accord with the avowed policy and wishes of the British Government. An appreciable proportion of the audience consisted of Mahomedans.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, DEC. 4.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Malwa, arrived here this morning.

SUEZ, DEC. 4.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Khedive, arrived here from Colombo this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macintosh, arrived here from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo this morning.

LIVERPOOL, DEC. 4.

The Anchor Line steamer Arabia, left here for Bombay this morning.

ZANZIBAR, DEC. 5.

His Highness the Sultan of Zanzibar's s. s. Barawa, reached here yesterday.

COLOMBO, DEC. 4.

Mail Steamer Ravenna, from China arrived.

DEC. 5.

H. M. S. Himalaya from Aden arrived.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, DEC. 4.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats firm.

Good Fair Dhollera 4⅝

The Manchester Market has been firm. Small business doing.

7 lbs. Shirtings	5-2
8¼ lbs ,,	6-2
40s. Mule Twist	0-8½
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1-4¼
2½ per cent. Consols for account	96⅛
3 per cent. French Rentes	83
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	96⅞
4½ per cent. ,,	70⅞
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	105
Bar Silver	42⅞

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY, NIGHT, DEC. 4.

10 p.m.	78·5

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 5.

6 a.m.	77·0
10 a.m.	82·5
2 p.m.	88·1
4 p.m.	81·5

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(DECEMBER 5.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Cable Perim and Suakin still interrupted.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, DEC. 5,—The barometer has risen in the Indus Valley and to the north of Bombay. It has fallen elsewhere, the fall exceeds the twentieth of an inch. In the North-West Provinces, and Bengal the distribution of pressure is unchanged, the chief features being excessive pressure in Upper India, and deficient pressure in the south-west of the Bay. In Southern India, and off the Malabar Coast, the weather is unsettled, and squally off the Malabar and Coromandel Coasts. There has been a large fall in the temperature in the East of Bengal, and Upper Burmah; the air is drier in Upper India, and the skies are generally clear. The skies are overcast in the south of Madras, and general favourable rain has again fallen—in Madras four inches, and Negapatam one.

WE are given, says the Lahore paper, from time to time instances of the extremely curious and erratic answers that the Indian schoolboy gives; but here are a few recently made in England. In a General Information paper, one question asked was, "Why does a great singer get higher pay than a doctor?" and the following answer was submitted:—"People do not like being messed about by a doctor, and consequently pay him as little as they can. A doctor is called upon to visit a certain person. He gives the person some *medson to make them worse*. He keeps them bad, as he calls it, till he thinks their purse is getting rather empty; then one day he says, 'You are beginning to look better,' and then begins to give them some medson to make them better—all this time charging 2s. 6d. per visit." What a horrid young cynic this boy, with his vague knowledge of the use of pronouns, must be! Another boy—who will undoubtedly develop into a man of the world, if indeed he does not already know more than is good for him of worldly pleasures—was asked for the meaning of the pharse, "The devil is not so black as he is painted." The following was his answer:—"The devil has a black appearance outside his skin, but inside he would be as white as yourself. People think all the devil's temptations unpleasant to do, but really they're *not*." A smart boy this, but trifle knowing beyond his years. The following is laconic, smart, and plausible. The question asked was:—"What is hard water? How can it be made soft." The answer, "Ice; *heat* it." Another boy, who was evidently a studier of dead-walls and the advertisement sheets of newspapers, said:—"If you want hard water, get some ice. If you want soft water, get some Hudson's Extract of Soap." Yet one more question:—"Who said, and on what occasion, 'I came, I saw, I conquered'?" Answer:—"Whenever Cæsar gained a victory, he always sent off a telegram to Rome with the words *veni, vidi vici*." Another boy, asked to explain the phrase, "given an inch to take an ell," said:—"This means wet your feet a little if you want to catch an eel." We think this last boy may have been a Bengali who had "gone home" for his education.

WRITING on the subject of the Delhi Camp of Exercise the *Pioneer* says:—"The opinion is universal that this time elementary duties, such as forming up in rendezvous, advancing and assuming first the preparatory and then the attack formation, have been carried out with an ease and precision decidedly in advance of previous occasions. Observers, too, can hardly fail to notice the increased smoothness of motion in the masses. This is in part due to the re-introduction of squadron columns of half-troops, and also to the increased attention evidently paid to the individual training of men and horse—the key note of General Luck's circular of last year. Our work hitherto has been principally preparatory—brigade drills and regimental inspections. Divisional drills commence on Monday. Though some regiments have made long marches, the condition of the horses is excellent. Amongst native regimenst, the 5th Bengal Cavalry and the 19th Lancers are the best; amongst the British, the 3rd Dragoon Guards and the 8th Hussars are severely handicapped with 370 remounts in the ranks, and their manœuvring under the circumstances deserved high praise."

NAVAL monuments to historic memories in the shape of ancient vessels are apparently not thought so much of abroad as in England. While we have recently spent nearly £10,000 in putting the Victory afloat again, the United States Congress has refused the necessary funds for the repairs of Farragut's flagship, and a French correspondent writes that the *Belle Poule* is in a sad condition. It was the *Belle Poule* that carried home the remains of the First Napoleon from St. Helena in 1840. The ship has ever since been moored in Toulon Harbour, where she was used as a floating barracks for old sailors, and there is now some talk of completely breaking up this venerable craft, as it costs the State too much for constant patching. It is explicable that the existing French Government should care little for the *Belle Poule*, but that the *Hartford* should be doomed argues considerable lack of patriotism and pride. Possibly in this case "Republican humility" stands in the way of preserving the vessel which bore the gallant old flag officer to victory at New Orleans and Mobile.

THE *Pall Mall Gazette* hears that the lady in the Walpole breach of promise case claims no less a sum than £20,000, because the heir of the earldom of Orford did not fulfil the obligations into which she alleges that he entered at Constantinople. As he is said to have married a fortune of £10,000 per annum, he will have no difficulty in meeting any award that a jury may make.

LORD LANSDOWNE IN BOMBAY.

INSPECTION OF BATTERIES.

LORD LANSDOWNE, accompanied by H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught and staff, inspected the Oyster Rock and Middle Ground Batteries at 8 o'clock yesterday morning, and returning to the Apollo Bunder about 8-40 a.m., proceeded on to Government House, Malabar Point.

VISIT TO VICTORIA TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

In the afternoon his Lordship paid a visit of inspection to the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute. He was accompanied by Lord Reay, Colonel Ardagh, his Private Secretary, the honourable Captain Harbord, A.-D.-C., to the Viceroy-elect, Colonel the Hon. N. G. Lyttelton, Military Secretary to Government, and Captain Phayre, A.-D.-C. to H. E. the Governor. The outside of the Institute was gaily decorated with flags and bunting, and streamers suspended from the eaves to the ground; while crowds of people filled the road and loudly cheered Lord Lansdowne on his arrival, to which welcome His Lordship cordially bowed his acknowledgments.

At the entrance to the Institute, his Lordship was received by the Hon. Mr. Forbes Adam, C.I.E., Chairman of the Board of Directors, and introduced to Mr. J. P. Phythian, C. E., Principal of the College, who led his Lordship through the various departments and class-rooms. The first place visited was the Physical Laboratory, where about sixty students were found at work. From there he proceeded to the south lecture-room where another class of some sixty students were discovered attending lecture. Then he was shown the north lecture-room as ready for examination, and next he inspected the mechanics south lecture-room. Proceeding upstairs he viewed from the verandah the Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Mechanical Engineering School Buildings, which stands in the compound. Thence he passed into the Sir Dinshaw M. Petit's machine drawing-room, after which he was taken to the Principal's room, where his Lordship was pleased to inscribe his name in the visitors' book. An adjournment was then made to the Board Room, where the students were congregated ready to hear an address from their distinguished visitor. Besides the gentlemen already mentioned there were present:—The Hon. Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, Kt., Dr. T. Blaney, the Hon Mr. Ferozshah M. Mehta, Khan Bahadoor M. C. Murzban, Mr. Budroodin Tyabjee, Mr. Dosabhai Framjee, C.S.I., Mr. Sorabjee Framjee Patel, Mr. G. Cotton, Mr. Harkissondas Norotumdas, Mr. Nowrojee N. Wadia, honorary secretary, and Colonel Wilson, Commissioner of Police.

Lord Lansdowne, addressing the students, said: Mr. Forbes Adam and gentlemen,—I hope the students, who have been good enough to come into this room to meet me are not under the impression that I am about to deliver to them a lecture upon technical education. That is very far from being my purpose. In fact, I feel that at this moment I fairly claim to be considered a student like yourselves, and I think that an incoming Viceroy is likely to be not only a student but rather a hard-worked student at the outset of his term of office, and I think I might add, too, that he ought to remember, as all good students must, that he should not be above learning the details of his profession, and that in India, coming to it as he does, and coming to a strange country with which he is not yet familiar, he must expect to find a great many details which it will take him some time to master, and which he must approach with that spirit of humility which every good student ought to feel in the profession he is studying. (Cheers.) But what I will take upon myself to say is this, that if my presence here this afternoon can be interpreted as an official or quasi-official recognition of the great importance of technical education in the city of Bombay, I am very glad that my presence should be so interpreted. (Renewed cheers.) It appears to me that those who, with you, sir, have recognised the importance of this movement, have detected that there was in the system of your public education in this country a vacancy which required to be filled. I do not know that in any society—in any community, technical education deserves a greater amount of support than it does in your community. I endeavour to look at the question from two points of view. You are endeavouring in India to extend the advantages of elementary education to as large a number as possible of the youth of this country, and when you have carried them through their school or college course, is it not true to say that you want some practical outlet for them as a vacation which they may follow in their maturer age? And may we not say that no outlet is a better one than that which gives to an Indian youth an opportunity of employing himself in a useful and honourable manner in connection with any of the great industries of this country? (Cheers.) Then look at it from the opposite direction. Is it not true that the great industries require encouragement in India? I think it is. I have seen it stated—I am merely quoting from memory, but I know what I say is correct in substance—that somewhere over seventy per cent. of the adult males of this country are engaged in agriculture, and if you add to this those persons who are indirectly connected with agriculture, you come to this, that the great bulk of the population is engaged exclusively in agricultural pursuits. Now, I do not wish to say a single word in deprecation of the honourable position which agriculture has obtained for itself in the world as a profession, but I do say, in a community like this, you have a right to look forward to the time when your people shall be less exclusively engaged in agriculture, and when a larger space shall be given to other industries and professions. (Cheers.) Nature has given to your country a great many advantages, which only require to be developed. I saw when I arrived here, the tall chimneys of your great cotton factories in the city of Bombay. I saw on other sides accounts of railways and canals in progress all over the country, and of Government works of different descriptions being carried on all over India. Is it to ask that some of those natives of this country who have been educated in India should look forward to taking up for themselves an honourable position, in connection with the direction and superintendence of works of this kind? I believe it is the case that up to the present time, when you have required the services of skilled foremen, you have been obliged to obtain them from Great Britain. I hope it will be the ambition of those whom I am addressing this afternoon to step into employment of this kind hereafter. I think I am justified in saying that there is room for the work which your institute has taken in hand. (Cheers.) Let me also say how glad I am to know that it has commenced its career under such extremely favourable and hopeful circumstances. I think I am right in saying you depend partly upon assistance from Government, partly from a fund which was collected and subscribed as a tribute of respect and affection to a distinguished predecessor of mine—Lord Ripon (cheers); and partly upon great liberality of one of your most distinguished and honoured citizens—I mean Sir Dinshaw Petit. (Cheers.) That, Sir, is a combined support which any public institution might consider itself fortunate in obtaining, and I trust that useful institutions of this kind will continue to be supported as this one has been, both by your provincial Government, and also by the liberality of men whose names are household words amongst the citizens of Bombay. (Renewed cheers.) And now I think I have said enough, because I began by saying I would not deliver a lecture or a long speech. Let me therefore end by saying it gives me great pleasure to meet you here this afternoon, and I cordially wish you one and all every possible success in the professions which you are about to join. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. S. R. Ratnagar, a student of the Institute, then stepped forward, and addressing Lord Lansdowne, said: May it please your Lordship,—Allow me to express, for myself and fellow students, our gratitude to you for your valuable address which will stimulate our efforts and encourage us to give untiring attention to our studies; and by so doing, we may ultimately aid in developing the industries which may cause India to take a foremost place in the commerce of the world.

The proceedings in the Board Room then terminated, and his Lordship, before leaving the building, viewed from the verandah the Textile School Building.

Proceeding down the north stairs, his Lordship got into his carriage, and as he drove away loud cheers were given for Lord Lansdowne, Lord Reay, and the Hon. F. Forbes Adam.

OPENING OF NEW WARD AT PAREL HOSPITAL.

On leaving the Victoria Technical Institute, the Marquis of Lansdowne drove straight to Parel, where he was to open a new cattle ward at the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals, built by Lady Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit. On his arrival the Marquis was received by the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley, President of the Executive Committee of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. Here again preparations had been made in honour of his Lordship's visit on an elaborate scale, the trees and grounds being profusely decked with flags and banners, and bunting of different colours, while at the spot where the ceremony was to take place two magnificent chairs of carved and gilded framework, upholstered in a rich yellow satin, stood upon a raised dais carpeted in scarlet. Around this dais were congregated amongst others:—Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, Kt., Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, the Hon. Mr. Forbes Adam, Dr. Peterson, Col. Wilson, Capt. Portman, Messrs. P. Ryan, A. F. Turner, G. Pottinger, Dosabhai Framjee, F. Viccajee, R. D. Setna, J. C. Jeejeebhoy, H. M. Chichgar, Ahmedbhai Habibbhai, Cowasjee Dinshaw Adenwalla, Chatoorbhooj Morarjee, Khimjee Jewa, Framjee Dinshaw Petit, D. B. Petit, Dr. A. P. Cama, Dr. Bhadurjee, Messrs. Tullockchund Manockchund, Damodhar Thakersey Mooljee, Govindjee Thackersey Mooljee, Harkissondas Narotumdas, and K. M. Kabraji.

His Lordship having taken his seat, with Lord Reay occupying the chair on his right.

Sir Dinshaw M. Petit advanced and read the following address:—

May it please your Lordship,—I and my family feel highly honored by your kindly consenting to perform the ceremony of opening this Cattle Ward, and by your gracious visit to this Hospital as well; I am much obliged to H E. Lord Reay for his having kindly recommended you to be present to open this Ward and for his presence this evening.

On this occasion I take the opportunity of acquainting your Lordship on behalf of the Society, with a short history of this Institution and the circumstances under which it was founded.

The Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals was established in the year 1875 by certain leading inhabitants of this great commercial city under the presidency of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley, who, I must say, has taken the liveliest interest in its welfare, and it has since then been carrying on its operations with marked success.

Steps are taken by this Society to prosecute before magistrates and getting fined those persons who disregard the rules by using animals suffering from various sorts of diseases, and which are unfit and unable to work, and by overloading them. Most of these offenders are cart-men, oil-pressers, and owners of public conveyances.

As one of the members of this Society it occurred to me after a few years that by getting them thus fined, the poor cartmen had to suffer in two ways; first owing to their keeping the sick animal at home and incurring expense for its treatment as well as providing it with food without getting any work from it; and, secondly, at the same time they have to provide the other sound animal of the pair with food for some days until they let it on hire, and not only this but without any income they have to maintain themselves and their families.

This I brought to the notice of our energetic Secretary, Mr. K. M. Shroff and Mr. Tullockchand Manockchand and other members of the Committee, when they called upon me for some object of the Society; and to remedy this I suggested to them to have an Hospital to accommodate sick animals there and treat them and feed them free of charge.

This matter Mr. K. M. Shroff, who takes great pains and interest in this Institution, and who worked for four years as honorary Secretary, brought to the notice of Mr. Chutterbhooj Morarjee and other Hindoo Members of the Society, by whose influence native merchants and muccadums dealing in grain, seeds, and cotton, I am glad to say, undertook to provide for the maintenance of such an hospital, if one be established. I then purchased this property admeasuring 45,000 yards, and handed it over to the Society.

Thereupon the native merchants of this great commercial city liberally came forward and cheerfully agreed to pay a fee at the rate of 2 annas per 100 bags of grain and seed imported, and 1 anna for 100 bags exported, and the cotton merchants likewise agreed to pay 1¼ anna per candy of cotton sold by them to the local mills, and some of the mill-owners have also agreed to pay the like rate. I take this opportunity of thanking these Hindoo merchants, and saying that it reflects great credit on their part for their valuable support, without which the work of this Hospital would not have been so successfully carried out.

From these sources of income, this Institution is mainly supported as well as from the interest derived from donations given in trust by individuals who take an interest in the welfare of this Institution. Not only this, but they have also supported this Hospital by erecting wards and sheds at their own expense. At present the Hospital contains 7 wards and sheds as follows:—

1 Ward for 36 horses built by the Society.

1 Ward for 24 horses by Mr. Noormahomed Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy in memory of his late mother Bai Minbai.

2 Wards, each to accommodate 40 bullocks by the Society.

1 Ward for 30 bullocks by Mr. Hajramall Harjee.

1 Ward by Lady Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit for 60 bullocks, and which is now to be declared open by your Lordship.

1 Ward for 20 dogs by Bai Avabai, widow of the late Mr. Cowasjee Dinshaw Petit.

1 fountain with 4 troughs built by Mr. Furdoonjee Dhunjeebhoy Allbless in memory of his son.

1 Fire-proof Isolation Ward for 10 horses and 10 bullocks suffering from contagious disease by Public subscription.

In the year 1883 when arrangements were completed to work this Hospital our kind Government in the time of Sir James Fergusson, the then Governor of Bombay, expressed their willingness to the Society to establish at their expense a Veterinary College, for which purpose the members of the Society, with my consent, agreed to place at the disposal of Government the large bungalow in this compound free of rent as long as the Government carried on the College. The Government undertook to treat the sick animals free of charge through their College Staff.

I may here just mention for your Lordship's information that at present about 120 bullocks, 30 horses and 8 dogs have been receiving free curative treatment under the roof of this Hospital. Only half the expenses of feeding them, say, annas 3 for a bullock and annas 6 for a horse per day is charged to the owners.

Some months ago the Secretary, Mr. K. M. Shroff drew my attention that there was not enough accommodation for bullocks, whereupon Lady Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit expressed her desire to erect this additional Ward, which will accommodate 60 heads of cattle and this Ward I have now the honor on her behalf of requesting your Lordship to declare open to-day.

Lord Lansdowne, replying to the address, said: Sir Dinshah Petit and gentlemen,—I hope, before we proceed to the interesting little ceremony, which you are kind enough to ask me to perform, that you will allow me to express the pleasure with which I listened to the address which you have just been kind enough to read to me. The annals of this institution are those of one, the operations of which cannot but commend themselves, I think, to all of us. We meet here upon a common ground,—a common ground upon which all classes and persuasions may well unite,—the common ground of kindness to humanity. The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals has done much both in this part of the empire and in the British Islands to alleviate the sufferings of those dumb animals to which the human race owe so much; and I am glad to find that the good work which has been done at home is being carried on by philanthropic gentlemen in this country.

"Pity for the horse o'er driven,
And love in which thy hound hath part"

is a sentiment ably, expressed by England's greatest living poet; and I am glad to know it is a sentiment which commends itself to you here, and I think we may say more, that that sentiment of pity which leads us to desire to remove suffering from amongst animals carries us a good deal further still, and it inculcates in the minds of all of us, pity for our human fellow sufferers. And those who are kind and gentle in their treatment of dumb animals, will probably be found to be equally kind and gentle in their treatment of suffering men and women. I think, therefore, the work you are carrying on is an admirable one. I am glad to know it is progressing, and that you are increasing the number of your wards, and I feel it a great compliment that you should ask me to open this particular ward which the generosity and kindness of Lady Petit is about to add to this institution. I will now, sir, if you will allow me, I'll follow you and perform the ceremony under your direction. (Loud cheers.)

The Marquis then proceeded to the new ward, and a massive silver key being placed in his hand he unlocked a large silver padlock, threw open the door, and, turning to the gentlemen standing around, said: I declare this ward duly open. (Loud and prolonged cheering.) Before leaving the grounds the Viceroy elect and Lord Reay were decorated with wreaths of flowers, placed by Sir Dinshaw around their Lordships' necks. Then amid renewed and vociferous cheering the distinguished party drove from the grounds direct to Government House.

THE MARCHIONESS OF LANSDOWNE AT THE CAMA HOSPITAL.

LADY LANSDOWNE visited yesterday afternoon the Cama Hospital for Women and Children, in company with Lady Reay. She was received at the entrance by Dr. Edith Pechey, who is in charge of the hospital. The fair visitors went round all the wards on the ground floor and the upper storey, and subsequently inspected the nurse's quarters. They were deeply interested with all they saw, and expressed themselves greatly pleased with the scrupulous cleanliness and the excellent arrangements of the hospital.

LAWYERS IN THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I think it only right, that through the columns of your journal, I should ventilate a question which has great bearing on the different questions now under discussion all over India, *viz*, the nomination of additional members of Council by the present Governor. If the public will look to the record of the Legislative Department they will easily see that the first Legislative Council met at the time of Sir George Clerk. Since that time up to Sir James Fergusson's reign the nomination of additional members has gone through a great change, and now we are under the "beneficient influence" of a Legislative Council which is composed almost entirely of all lawyers instead of representative men of different communities. No wonder, the Council reports are full of legal technicalities and long speeches of professional speakers: I leave the public to form their own conclusion whether our present Legislative Council is composed of men, as the author of the Legislative Council contemplated that it should be a true and representative institution. I for one would like to be enlightened on the subject by any one who would discuss the question on impartial grounds.

Dec. 5. AN OLD LOCAL POLITICIAN.

PORTUGUESE VICE-CONSULS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I shall feel obliged if you or any of your readers could tell me whether there is a Vice-Consul for Portugal in Bombay, and who he is. So far as I know, I believe there is no Vice-Consul at all; we have only a Consul for British India in the person of Senhor Canto, who has a Chancellor or Secretary under him, and which post is now held by Mr. C. F. Menezes. It is true the Chancellor takes charge of the Consulate when the Consul is absent, but in an important city like this, where there are so many subjects of Portugal, it is desirable to have a Vice-Consul, and a European too, if possible, and the present popular Consul raised to the rank of Consul-General.

Dec. 5. LUZITANIAN.

A SUGGESTION TO THE AUTHORITIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In view of the numerous accidents which occur annually from runaway horses in the esplanade ground in front of the Secretariat, I trust you will allow me to make a suggestion in your paper, which would, I think, obviate many, if not prevent them all. I would suggest the removal of the iron rails from between the posts on the outside of the turn at each end, for it is almost invariably over the rails at these points that accidents occur, simply because the turn at either end is so sharp that a bolting horse cannot possibly either get round himself or be pulled round by his rider—if, however, a horse could get through at either end without coming to grief, the chances of his being safely pulled up, would be greatly increased.—Yours, &c.,

Colaba, Dec. 5. H. CAPEL-CURE.

FINE ART IN SCOTLAND.

MR. D. MCLAUCHLAN SLATER, Honorary Secretary for India of the Royal Association for the Promotion of the Fine Arts in Scotland, has favoured us with a copy of the Portfolio of Etchings and of the Report of the Annual General Meeting for 1888, now in course of distribution to the subscribers in India. The issue of large engravings has had its day, and just as collectors are now of opinion that, if they get the highest quality of an artist's work, the smaller the example the better, so the Association has discovered that table works are more acceptable than wall pictures. The present portfolio is a charming budget of art. The artistic quality of Mr. Hole's work is so even throughout all the set that it is difficult to single out any individual etching for notice. The most striking in the collection is a reproduction of Andrew Geddes' portrait of his mother, which is remarkable for an almost Rembrandt-like vigour and strength of tone. Van Dyck's "Italian Nobleman," a masterly example of figure painting excellently etched, is a copy that is worth having, and both of them, we fancy, are likely to be taken out of the portfolio for framing by not a few subscribers. The collection, as a whole, is the best presentation that the Association has made to its subcribers for many years, and it will doubtless attract many new names to the list. The Association's programme for the year 1889 has now been issued. It contemplates the presentation to each subscriber of another series of etchings by the same artist, W. Hole, A.R.S.A., three of which are to be after paintings by the Rev. John Thomson, of Duddingston, H.R.S.A., whose pictures of the scenery of Scotland are remarkable for many of the highest qualities of landscape painting. Each subscriber of one guinea [or in India of Rs. 12-8 at the recommendation of the honorary secretary] is also entitled to chances in the annual drawing of oil paintings by eminent Scottish artists. The total value of the pictures thus distributed is from Rs. 15,000 to Rs. 20,000 annually. Thanks to the patriotic energy with which Mr. McLauchlan Slater has pushed its interests, the Association has a large number of constituents in India, one of the most liberal being Lord Reay. Though only one prize has come to India this year subscribers have the satisfaction of receiving something almost as good in the portfolio just distributed.

AN amusing incident occurred in the lobby of the House of Commons recently. An elector from an Irish constituency, armed with a little black bag, made his appearance in the outer lobby and inquired for his "riprisintative." As the hon. member who had the honour to enjoy the confidence of the elector was not at hand, another well-known and obliging Irish member volunteered to see the owner of the bag. He found, that the visitor only wanted "a sight on the House," and that an order for the Strangers' Gallery would satisfy his needs. But then there was the black bag. Ever since the dynamitards visited the House of Commons, and one unfortunate member was somehow or other mixed up with them, members of Parliament in general, and Irish members in particular, have been somewhat chary of showing sound visit

STANDING COMMITTEE OF THE CORPORATION.

At the usual weekly meeting of the committee held yesterday, there were present Sir Henry Morland, Colonel Merewether, Dr. Waters, Major Selby, Messrs. Javerilal Umiashunker, Raghunath N. Khote, C.I.E., Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy and Muncherjee N. Banajee. In the absence of Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, the chairman, who was engaged on duty elsewhere, Colonel Merewether was called to the chair.

RECOGNITION OF SERVICES.

The chairman referred to the following letter dated the 30th ult., received from Mr. F. L. Charles :—

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowedge the receipt of your letter No. 5371 of 29th November 1888, conveying to me the resolution of the Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation relative to the period during which I acted as Municipal Commissioner. I am much obliged to the Standing Committee for so kindly remembering me, and beg to thank them both for the expressions in the resolution itself and for the consideration shown me during the past seventeen months.—I have, &c., F. L. CHARLES.

The letter was ordered to be recorded.

CONTRACTS FOR HAY, GRASS, &C.

The committee considered a letter from the Municipal Commissioner, dated 1st instant, in which he proposed to accept the tender of Messrs. Bhaw Raghunath and Ratansi Framjee for the supply of hay at Rs. 13-6-0 ; green grass at Rs. 6 ; and rice straw at Rs. 11-6-0 per 1,000 lbs. On the motion of Mr. Muncherjee Banajee, seconded by Mr. Javerilal, the sanction asked for was accorded.

HEALTH OFFICER'S REPORT.

The Chairman referred to a memorandum from the acting Municipal Commissioner, forwarding the Health Officer's report for the second quarter of 1888.

Dr. Cowasjee proposed that the report be recorded and passed on to the Corporation, remarking that it was a very interesting one.

Dr. Waters seconded the proposition, which was agreed to.

A THREAT TO THE CORPORATION.

Reference was made to a letter to the Corporation, dated 26th ult. from Mr. Pestonjee Dajeebhoy, complaining of the drainage operations in the Dhobie Talao District, and stating that in case any accident happened thereby to him or to his family, he would take such steps as he might be legally advised against the members of the Corporation severally and jointly.

The Commissioner said he was not aware of the circumstances under which the complaint was made. He did not understand what the facts were, or what the complaint was.

It was resolved that the Corporation be recommended to inform the applicant that he should make another application stating the exact grounds of his complaint.

BUDGET ESTIMATES.

The committee resumed consideration of the Budget Estimates and Loan Works for the ensuing year. The first matter taken in hand yesterday was a memorandum dated 1st instant, from the Municipal Commissioner, forwarding a letter from the Assessor and Collector, on the question of usual yearly increment of Rs. 50 per mensem to his salary. The Commissioner, in forwarding the letter, stated that he was under the impression that all increments previously promised were included in the Budget proposals of the Standing Committee, and that it was only the consideration of increments now proposed for the first time which was being left over until the new schedule should be before the Standing Committee ; should it be otherwise, the Municipal Commissioner requested that these papers be laid before the Standing Committee.

Dr. Cowasjee said that the committe had already passed the increment, and that they should not re-open the question now. If they did, there would be no end to their discussions.

The increment already sanctioned from Rs. 1,150 to 1,200, was allowed to stand.

In the Public Health Department, the salary of the Health Officer was passed at Rs. 1,500, and that of the Assistant Health Officer at Rs. 700, including the annual increment of Rs. 50. The office establishment and contingencies were passed at Rs. 10,131-8. The committee also sanctioned a sum of Rs. 400 for telephone connections at the Health Officer's residence and office. The disposal of several items in the Public Health Department budget was postponed, while others were sanctioned.

The market establishment, including the Superintendent, Assistant Superintendent, inspectors, clerks, &c., was passed at Rs. 21,036. The establishment for weights and measures was passed at Rs. 849. Labour, lighting, market, and slaughter houses, meat carriage, disposal of offal, stores and repairs, were passed at Rs. 74,111-6-0.

The standing committee then adjourned until 3 p.m. tomorrow (Friday), when a special meeting will be held.

CONSTRUCTION AND LAUNCH OF A WAR-VESSEL IN BOMBAY.

At a time when much is being written and said, and while Government, hampered by financial embarrassment consequent upon frontier expeditions, unproductive railways, and so on, is still, though slowly, not unmindful of the state of land and harbour defences, the launching of the screw vessel Leopard from her Majesty's Government Dockyard, on Tuesday last, is an event having a significance of its own. It will be remembered that about this time two years ago, the Indian fleet of war-vessels was supplemented by four newly built steamers from home, two of which were torpedo-cruisers, named Muzbee and Tamil. The steamer which was launched on Tuesday is in material details an exact copy of these last named vessels, her construction, appearance and appliances having been designed to correspond with those of the two boats. And though the Leopard was launched quite unceremoniously, it is hoped that if with economy (for that is a point said to have commended itself to the authorities for building her out here) she answers efficiency, she will form a nucleus of a large number of vessels of war built in India, in process of time.

The Leopard is a steel screw steamer of about ninety tons gross built for sub-marine mining purposes. She measures 95 feet in length from end to end, 17 feet 6 inches beam and 8·9 feet depth of hold, and has an indicated horse-power of 350. She will be fitted with ordinary compound engines, is expected to give a speed of 13 knots, and has the advantage of being constructed on Mr. White's turn-about system. Her construction was taken in hand not very long ago, and will be ready to go to sea about the end of January next year, when she will be sent to Calcutta for where she has been built. She is estimated to cost a little over one lac of rupees. It may be mentioned here that all her appliances, engines, boilers, &c., have been made in Bombay, and the whole work has been done under the immediate supervision and direction of Mr. G. F. Macklow, the master constructor, who was sent out from home as an expert in the building of ships, some time ago. It is to be hoped that Mr. Macklow will have the supervision of many more vessels of greater magnitude than the Leopard.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE Commander-in-Chief is under the necessity of directing the attention of officers commanding British corps to a General Order (G. O. G. C., page 386, of 1888,) issued so recently as the 19th September 1888, regarding the issue of sea-kit canvas bags to soldiers proceeding home.

IT has been reported for His Excellency's information that no less than fifteen non-commissione officers and men arrived at Deolali without these bags in their possession and 290 non-commissioned officers and men with their bags not marked in accordance with the instructions laid down in Clause 2 of the G. O. C. C. dated 19th September 1888 referred to above.

THE attention of officers commanding British corps is therefore again invited to para. 267, Army Regulation India, Vol. III. Equipment on the subject and that care is to be taken that these bags are marked so as to clearly show the owner' *name, rank* and *corps*.

BRIGADE-SURGEON J. DAVIS, M. S., in medical charge Allahabad Station Hospital, has been directed to hand over charge to Surgeon-Major J. Good, and proceed at once to Bombay and report himself to the Surgeon-General, H. M.'s Forces (Bombay Presidency), for the purpose of assuming administrative charge in anticipation of his promotion.

WITH the sanction of His Excellency the Governor, Captain B. Hamilton, 2nd Battalion East Yorkshire Regiment, A.-D.-C. to His Excellency will be attached to the Staff of the General Officer Commanding Bombay District, for one month, from the 20th inst.

GENERALLY speaking this is not an auspicious time for increments of official salaries, remarks the Allahabad paper, but we are glad to know that there is every prospect of the pay of the Legislative Secretary being raised to an equality with that of his colleagues in the other departments. There is no harder worked member of the Government of India than the Legislative Secretary ; and no harder working man ever filled the post than Mr. Harvey James, its present incumbent.

BENGAL.

THE MUNICIPAL ADDRESSES TO THE VICEROY AND THE MARQUIS OF LANSDOWNE.—The silver caskets to be presented by the Calcutta Corporation to the present and forthcoming Viceroy are now in process of being manufactured—that for the Marquis of Dufferin by Messrs. Cooke, and Kilvey, and that for the Marquis of Lansdowne by Messrs. Hamilton. The illuminated addresses are being designed and ornamented by the skilful and tried hands of Mr. James W. Browne. The casket by Hamilton and Co. is an oblong box of very handsome design, covered all over with rich, deep chasing, with supports at the four corners consisting of elephant's heads, and with an exquisitely modelled figure of the same animal in a kneeling position surmounting the the domed lid. The casket stands upon a crimson plush base. Messrs. Hamilton and Co. have also prepared the silver casket which contains the address from the Bombay Municipality to the coming Viceroy, and are preparing a similar one for presentation to his Excellency Lord Dufferin. These are similar to each other in form, and are covered with characteristic Indian chasing, the design having been furnished from Bombay.—*Englishman.*

DEATHS IN CALCUTTA.—During the week ended the 24th of November there were 315 deaths registered in Calcutta, giving a death-rate of 379 per thousand per annum. In the previous week there were 261 deaths, and the death-rate was 314 per thousand. There were no deaths from small-pox, 59 from cholera, 99 from fevers, 24 from dysentery, 30 from tetanus, and 2 from causes not specified. The deaths are thus classified :—4 non-Asiatics, 5 mixed races, 221 Hindus, 79 Mohamedans, and 6 of other races. The Health Officer adds the following remarks :—"The total number of deaths registered during the week ending the 24th November was 315, against 261 and 233 in the two preceding weeks, and higher than the corresponding week of last year by 97. There were 59 deaths from cholera, against 63 and 45 in the two preceding weeks ; the number is higher than the average of the past quinquennium by 13. There were no deaths from small-pox during the week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 99 and 32 respectively, against 70 and 29 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 37·9 per mille per annum, against 32·4, the mean of the last five years."

PLEASANT MEDICINES.

PEOPLE dislike a bitter, nauseous taste, even when well, and it is only natural that they should do so much the more when they are ill. Upon this rock, more than anything else, perhaps, has homœopathy been founded. Now, the selection of food is regulated almost entirely by the taste. Unpleasant foods are excluded from our tables. As we are so extensively governed by the taste in health, it is somewhat remarkable that this should have been taken into account so little in disease. The advance from administering dried and powdered herbs, and herbs steeped and in infusions, to the present status of improved pharmacy, whereby the physician need seldom offend his patient's palate and stomach, is in consonance with the laws which have made our every-day dietaries what they are.

Some of the most unpalatable drugs are among the most efficient. The first efforts of pharmacy were directed to extracting in as pure a form as possible the active principles of plants, and to the general purification of drugs. To the present, however, more than to any other time belong the improved methods of administering many highly-essential medicines in such form that their objectionable characteristics are largely diminished or completely removed. A very eligible form, indeed, for taking many unpleasant restoratives, tonics, alteratives, &c., is the Elixoids. These very satisfactorily disguise every unpleasant quality, and possess an agreeable, delicate flavour, which is generally liked very much, or, at least, pronounced rather pleasant.

Among the most common drugs in general use is Pepsin, which, on account of its disagreeable odour and taste, is practically falling into disuse. This is a pity, as for severe cases of indigestion, accompanied with distension of the stomach, flatulence, and a general feeling of depression, so very common in Australia at this season of the year, nothing has proved itself so valuable as a reliable preparation of the stomach of the pig—called Pepsin—but to those who are desirous of taking this remedy, as there are so many worthless preparations in the market, we recommend Fairchild's Scale Pepsin, for we know it to be thoroughly reliable and active.

Many people will gladly avail themselves of an opportunity of taking this Pepsin in Scales of Fairchild's in an agreeable and pleasant form. To those who really like nice medicine, and in this case we think it better taken in a palatable state as it is in a liquid form, combined with an aid, a menstruum in which Pepsin acts at its best, and this is also put up in the Elixoid form already referred to by Messrs. Burroughs, Wellcome and Co., of London and 117, Collins-street West, Melbourne, whose name alone is a sufficient guarantee of its purity. This Elixoid of Pepsin will be found specially suitable for infants suffering from summer diarrhœa.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 5.

Cameron, Surgeon Major, Benal, to join, to Oude.
Lawrence, Colonel, 17th Bengal Cavalry, torejoin, to Ferozpore.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut-Col the Hon L H Bayley, Commandant, B. V. R. C.

Bombay, December 6th, 1888.

1 Battalion will parade on Saturday next, the 8th inst., for inspection by the Brigadier General Commanding the District. Fall in at the Gymkhana at 3-45 p.m. Red uniform with helmets, arms and accoutrements to be worn. Tram fares to and from parade will be paid on application to Company N. C. officers appointed for that purpose. It is absolutely necessary for every member of the Corps, whether he has received his uniform on not, to attend, unless he has obtained leave.

2 There will be sword-drill for officers this evening at 5-30 p.m. at the Volunteer Club.

3 Vol. H. Henriques, D Company, is granted two months' leave of absence from this date.

4 Captain Freeborn has reported his return to duty this day.

5 The following appointments in the F Company will take effect from this date. To be Lance-Corporals —Vols. B. S. Reubins, S. A. Willard and S. Simpson.

6 The B Company competition for the Wyer Cup will take place on the 18th instant.

7 The resignation of Vols. C. H. Good, B Co., and S. Bunyan D Co., are cancelled at their own request

8 No. 2459 Vol. P. Heldreth, D Co., having rejoined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date.

9 Officers Commanding A, C, and F Companies, are requested to furnish November drill rolls without delay

10 There will be a meeting of the Regimental Committee at Head-quarters this day at 5-30 p.m.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

The following order is notified :—

11 There will be riding drill for recruits this morning and on Saturday the 8th inst at 7 a.m., at the Riding School. Plain clothes.

By Order,
H. S. B. HODGKINSON,
Captain and Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

REPORTS from the Amir's camp beyond the Hindu Kush show that his Highness is proceeding by slow marches towards Balkh. The whole country northwards is in a peaceful state.

THE dignity of the "Kingdom" of Bombay remarks the Lahore paper suffers a little in the recent trial of a native subordinate for stealing the Government of Bombay Records. "Selections from the Records" were taken in an unofficial, wholesale, and bundled-up manner by this enterprising person and sold as waste-paper to a Borah, who, in turn, wrapped up his customers' purchases in them. Buttermen have the reputation at Home of creating the chief demand for amateur poetry : but the Bombay Secretariat has surely loftier aims than to provide the Borah with wrappings for candles or shoelaces. Nevertheless it has done this ; and Bombay may even argue from the humiliation speedy promotion for itself to Empireship ; for there is high poetic authority for believing that Imperious Cæsars come to uses equally base.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Pure, mild and emollient.—This essentially complexion soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence has a soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency, is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the toilet and the bath. Indispensable for children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists, Agents, Treacher and Co., Bombay.

POLITICS IN ENGLAND.

LORD SALISBURY AT THE GUILDHALL.

THERE was a distinguished company at the banquet at the Guildhall on the 9th inst. None of the Ambassadors, however, attended, and the Lord Chancellor was absent, owing to the death of his brother. Lord Salisbury, on rising to respond to the toast of "Her Majesty's Ministers," was received with loud and continued cheers. He said the Government was never more resolute and confident in persuing the policy it honestly believed in, and ministers felt assured it would lead to a successful issue. Parliament had furnished the skeleton of local government, and it was for the community to put life into the dry bones. It was not the machinery, but the men whom the people elected who could alone assure success. With respect to foreign affairs, the Premier said there was on the surface not much to notice. They had received a reminder of the existence of popular institutions in the West ; but the events which had taken place there belonged rather to the history of electioneering than to the history of diplomacy. If we have any cause to complain of the statesmen who rule in Washington, our complaint is purely individual, and does not involve the two nations ; for I think I am entitled to say, after what took place on Tuesday, that the statesmen who rule in Washington have not commended themselves to the approval of the people of the United States. Having briefly referred to the suppression of Ishak Khan's revolt, to the steps taken by the Shah for the promotion of the commercial prosperity of Persia, and to the frontier troubles in India, Lord Salisbury touched upon the situation in Egypt. He had not much apprehension as to what was going on round the frontier of Egypt ; but it showed that England had still a duty to perform in that country. They had done much to restore order and financial equilibrium to that country ; but they could not leave her until she had ceased to suffer from the weakness we had caused her. His Lordship next referred to European affairs, and said all the Great Powers had every inducement to refrain from the terrible hazard of war. With the vast forces which are now created, with the tremendous engines of destruction which are brought into play, a European war is a terrible hazard, which must end in the national annihilation of those who are defeated in the great contest, if ever such a contest should occur. It is not surprising that statesmen should shrink from the prospect, and their terror of it is the strongest and firmest security for their fidelity to the idea and principles of peace. A great source of danger was the growing strength of armaments ; fresh forces being continually brought into the ranks, larger and larger armaments being constructed, and vaster and vaster sums being devoted to the purposes of defence. And as this process goes on, we ask where is it to end ? Will the time come when the nations will think that they have prepared enough, and will begin to decrease their accumulation of armaments and of men ? I see it stated, on good authority that there are no less than twelve million of armed men maintained by the five Powers of Continental Europe. I do not say that this should diminish our confidence in peace ; but I feel that there is a general impression pervading the community—one of those wide public impressions affecting every mind and every class ; which carries by its very universality the warrant of its truth—which tells us in the midst of so much preparation we must not remain unprepared. There was no section of the British people that wished for war. What they desired was to pursue the career in which our noblest laurels had been won and to achieve in yet a higher degree the beneficent victories of industry and peace.

IRISH NONCONFORMISTS AND HOME RULE.

A banquet was given to Lord Salisbury and Lord Hartington by the Irish Nonconformist ministers at the Hotel Metropole on the 16th inst. The central feature of the proceedings was the presentation of an address to their lordships deprecating a separate Parliament for Ireland, or any legislation tending to imperil the legislative union, or to interfere with the unity and the supremacy of the Imperial Parliament. Sir G. H. Chubb presided, and the company included many members of the Nonconformist body, together with several representatives of the Unionist party. Lord Salisbury, in replying to the address, referred to the fact that only eight of the 900 Protestant ministers of Ireland had declared themselves to be Home Rulers. He added :—Do not run away with the idea that this is the mere protest of Ulster. It is the protest of the ministers of religion throughout the length and breadth of Ireland—a protest signed with a unanimity which is absolutely unprecedented. But it means something much more than this. In the first place, they are ministers of voluntary Churches. They are ministers, therefore, who have probably been selected because they are men who are in conformity with the general view of the body to which they belong. They are ministers who may be trusted generally to represent the opinion of the flocks whom they guide. But it is even more than that. This is the expression of the only organized loyal opinion we have in Ireland. Referring to Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule proposals, he reminded them that they did not know what those proposals would be, and assured them that separation from this country was the future before the loyal minority of Ireland as a consequence of the surrender to which Mr. Gladstone invited them.

Lord Hartington, in his reply, dwelt on the unanimity of the Protestant opinion in Ireland as evinced by that evening's proceedings. The Protestant ministers desired no ascendency, but only that they might remain citizens of the British Empire. The struggle was not for a limited measure of self-government in Ireland, but it was a continuation of the national struggle which had been in progress since 1798. The existence of such a minority as that meeting indicated presented an insuperable obstacle to such a solution as the Nationalists desired. The formula that the Irish people should manage their own affairs assumed what was not the fact. There was not one Irish people ; there were two peoples ; and the majority of the people of Great Britain were better fitted to administer true and impartial justice between the contending factions in Ireland than either Irish party.

SIR MICHAEL HICKS-BEACH ON MR. GLADSTONE.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach was present at the annual dinner of the Dolphin Society, in commemoration of the anniversary of Edward Colston, the Bristol philanthropist of the seventeenth century. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, who was loudly cheered on rising to respond to the toast of "Her Majesty's Ministers," said that recently it had been the fashion of Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues to pile every epithet of abuse that they could spare from their previous Liberal colleagues upon the heads of the Government. What was wanted was some definite statement as to the real plan of Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues. Let it be admitted that the relations of the inhabitants of Ireland with the people of Great Britain were unsatisfactory, that Irish disaffection was a weakness to the empire, that her Majesty's Government had no agreeable task in enforcing the law—still the Unionist contention remained that, granting the existence of these evils, Mr. Gladstone's remedy was worse than the disease. It was only a part of the Gladstonian cant to talk about preserving the supremacy of the Imperial Parliament while at the same time establishing a separate Executive and Legislature for Ireland. If a crisis should ever occur, when the nerve of the English nation would be again tried, sensible Englishmen would turn with disgust from the spinner of words, however eloquent, to the record of good work, well done, of the Ministers whose care, courage, and foresight had done something for the safety of the country.

LORD KIMBERLEY ON HIS CONVERSION.

Lord Kimberley was one of the principal guests at the Anchor Society's banquet. Responding to the toast of "The Liberal Party" he said that he came before them as a man who had changed his opinions upon the most vital question of the day—that of Ireland. He was conscientiously persuaded that the policy of the last eighty-eight years had been a failure and a mistake. When he came to consider whether he could agree with the new policy, he was greatly influenced by the authority of Lord Spencer ; and Lord Spencer, with his exceptional means of judging aright, had cordially joined in advocating the new policy of Mr. Gladstone's. With regard to the administration of Ireland a more perfectly fitting instrument of coercive policy than Mr. Balfour could not be found. Mr. Balfour added to his advocacy a spirit of cynicism and mockery which altogether marked him out as a man to make the iron enter into the souls of Irishmen. Mr. Balfour's policy would fail. Able though he was, he would fail, but because of the undying spirit of the Irish nation.

MR. GLADSTONE'S JOURNEY TO OXFORD.

Yielding to the representations of the officers of the Liberal Association pressing at Wolverhampton, Mr. Gladstone consented to receive a number of addresses on his way through the town *en route* to Oxford on Saturday, (Nov 10). After the complete rest which he enjoyed on the previous day he was in excellent health and spirits, and the hoarseness of voice consequent upon the exertion of the previous four days had almost entirely gone. Mr. Gladstone, as every one knows, has tremendous lung power ; but his voice was not strong enough to be lifted above the din and confusion which reigned both inside and outside the Drill Hall, Wolverhampton. A tremendous outburst of cheering from those outside the building heralded the entrance of Mr. Gladstone, and when he reached the platform the whole audience rose ; the cheering continued for a considerable period, despite the appeals of the chairman (Mr. H. H. Fowler, M. P.) for silence ; and even when this demonstration had subsided Mr. Fowler had much trouble in making himself heard owing to the noise at the back of the hall. The confusion was worse confounded when Mr. Gladstone replied to the addresses that were presented to him. There was a tremendous outburst of cheering, the whole of those present again rising. Then "For he's a jolly good fellow," was sung, and afterwards there was more cheering. A further interval elapsed before Mr. Gladstone could make himself heard, mainly on account of the noise in the rear of the hall. His opening remarks were heard with tolerable distinctness ; but before he had completed his second sentence the noise at the back of the hall was renewed. The interruption appeared to arise from an attempt on the part of the crowd outside to obtain an entrance, the door being forced partially open for that purpose. As the noise increased instead of diminishing there were cries of "Order" from all parts of the building, which added to the confusion. Mr. Gladstone went on for some four minutes, his voice becoming less audible each moment ; but, the confusion culminating in complete uproar, he was at last obliged to bring his address to an abrupt termination. Then occurred a scene of disorder seldom witnessed at a political meeting. Those at the back of the hall, mostly working men, pressed forward towards the platform the rows of benches which formed the only barrier between the mass of the people in the area and the reporters' table gave way, and in a very short time at least a score of them had been broken to pieces and scattered about the floor. Several women fainted, and those persons nearest the platform swarmed upon it to escape crushing. Fortunately, however, at the last moment the impending disaster was averted. A couple of dozen sturdy stewards formed in line in front of the barricade of benches and prevented the crowd reaching the door through which Mr. Gladstone had to pass to the street, and he made his way out amidst renewed cheering ; whereupon the crowd, finding exit through the same channel impossible, fell back, and the pressure was relieved. From the Drill Hall Mr. Gladstone went to the railway station, where many thousands of people had assembled to wish him God-speed.

M. ZOLA ON HIS ENGLISH CRITICS.

A PARIS correspondent of the *New York Herald* called upon M. Zola after the Vizetelly prosecution and had an interesting interview with him, from which we take the following :—

AMERICAN PIRACY.

About the judgment of the English court against 'La Terre,' do you want to know my honest opinion ? Well, here it is : *Je m'en-fiche completement et radicalement.* What possible difference can it make to me that one of my works has been proscribed to English readers ? If a dog steals a leg of mutton from your table do you care very much if another dog robs the thief of his plunder ? That is precisely my position as regards English, and particularly American publishers. I am told that my books have a large sale in the United States, but I have never received a single sou of the proceeds. In the present case Vizetelly Brothers paid me 2,000f. for the English rights to 'La Terre.' What is 2,000f. ? Do you know that the sale of one of my novels in France averages me 100,000f.

ENGLISH CANT.

But it is not so much this literary piracy which exasperates me as the intolerable Anglo-Saxon hypocrisy of these austere Englishmen, who turn up their eyes in holy horror when any mention is made of what they are fond of calling French vices. They would have the world believe that all the evils of their social system are imported from us, and they seem to consider me the incarnation of all that is worst in France. Such Pharisaical prudery is sickening. We have recently honoured the Englishman Shakespeare with a statue in our city. Let those who presume to to condemn my writings read what he has written ; let them also read Ben Jonson, and Smollet, and Byron, and say whether in the whole range of French literature they can find anything more coarse and indelicate. If you walk along the Rue de Rivoli you will find vile books in abundance. It is a significant fact that they are written in English."

REALISTIC NOVELS AND POLICE REPORTS.

But what is the literary food which they offer their well-trainted daughters ? They deny them the tainted French novel, and substitute moral, oh, highly moral, English and American newspapers. And what do these unsullied buds of womanhood learn in the same moral sheets ? They learn that in England, as elsewhere, woman is woman whatever her rank and station, and that man remains man in spite of titles or pretensions. They are served every morning at the breakfast-table with a detailed account of abominations and depravities which a respectable French paper would not print, and I would respectfully ask if all the sensational news is any the less hideous because it is truth, because it is the work of the police reporter instead of the literary artist ?"

"MY BOOKS ARE NOT BAD ENOUGH."

"Yes," continued M. Zola, "I dare to call my work artistic, and I claim that it is written with a high and philosophical aim. Take, for instance, this same much-abused 'La Terre.'" You will compare it with 'Le Reve,' which carping critics have pronounced respectable. In the former there are at most forty pages which are declared objectionable ; the several hundred remaining pages are in no way different from those of 'Le Reve,' only in 'Le Reve' I chose to leave out these forty pages, and *presto* ! the book becomes exemplary. Is it probable that if my purpose in writing was, as my English friends maintain, to indulge in literary debauchery, I would have been so moderate in my efforts ? From that point of view my books are by no means bad enough. I admit the difficulty of drawing a line between the productions of an author whose motives are worthy and artistic and those written simply with the purpose of catering to the depraved and impure instincts of humanity."

AN APPEAL TO POSTERITY.

Both kinds exist, and both, with more or less accuracy, portray human life as it is. Certainly it is not a haphazard London jury that is capable of deciding whether I am writing with a base and mercenary aim, or whether my ambition is toward truth and right. Happily, as I say, one judge never fails to discriminate between good and bad. That judge is Time, and to him, in all consciousness of my own integrity, I appeal fearlessly. If you ask me what remedy I would propose for the vice which is inevitable in all countries and in all states of society, I reply :—I believe rather in drawing men toward good than in shutting them out from bad. Arbitrary representation always fails, and it generally aggravates the evil it would suppress. For instance, I have no doubt that this decision of the London court will result in largely increased sales of 'La Terre in England. So it is in every thing. The world is no worse to-day than it has been for centuries. Those who have wanted bad books have always found them, and they always will find them. It is vastly better to leave such questions to regulate themselves.

JOAN OF ARC.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* writes :—

We may look forward to an early canonisation of Joan of Arc. A number of devout Lorrainers bought in the course of this year an "authentic standard" of the heroine to lay on the shrine of Notre Dame de Lourdes. They asked the Bishop of Nancy to receive and bless them before they set out to fulfil their purpose, which they fully explained to him by letter. After some delay he fixed a day to receive them. The Bishop, before consecrating the relic, spoke of Joan as having been sent to give confidence and moral unity to a shattered nation, and ordained for a great work in the world. The Church was represented as having been her enemy and as having condemned her as a witch. This was an erroneous view. The Church in Joan's time was distracted, and the Pope an exile in a foreign land. Joan appealed from the Rouen sentence to the Church universal. It was then unable to help her. But twenty-five years after her death, Pope Calisto ordered all the charges made against her to be investigated and a new trial to take place. She came out of it victorious and was rehabilitated. The inquiries set on foot by his order enabled France to know what manner of heroine Joan was, and the miraculous nature of her mission. Her name was freed from the reproaches of witchcraft and heresy. "The Papacy," said the Bishop, "which rehabilitated her will glorify her purity, piety, patriotism, and valour. It will give a place on the altars of the churches to the warrior and martyrized shepherdess. When it does, France will quiver with new hopes from the Pyrenees to the hills of Lorraine, and from Brittany to the Alps. She will then invoke with boudless confidence Saint Joan of Domremy, Saint Joan of Orleans, and Saint Joan of France." The Church follows, rather than leads, public opinion in its canonisations, adds the correspondent. The Pope may have heard that the name of Joan of Arc is now the only one on which all France can agree for purposes of national festivity, and therefore instructed the Bishop of Nancy to speak of her as he has done.

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THE COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION SYSTEM.

As a counterblast to the *Nineteenth Century* protest against the Competitive Examination system the forthcoming number of the *Universal Review* will contain a counterblast to the *Nineteenth Century* protest against the evils resulting from the competitive examination system, in the form of a paper under the signature of Mr. Harry Quilter. A contemporary publishes the following forecast :—

THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE PROTEST.

To the editor of the *Universal Review*, the protest in the *Nineteenth Century* seems to be a strangely exaggerated one ; and with a view of testing its significance he has examined somewhat closely the long list of signatures which he considers to be the "gist of the protest." There are in the list 376 signatures roughly made up as follows :—

M.P.s, 74 ; scholars and professors, 70 ; assistant masters, 31 ; head masters (Repton, Sherborne, Gateshead), 3 ; novelists, doctors, painters, civil engineers, musicians, ladies, Church dignitaries, publishers, baronets, colonels, honourables, admirals, and contributors to the *Nineteenth Century* generally 198.

At first sight the absentees appear to be, speaking roughly, all those who are concerned with education —including, for instance, the inspectors, of schools, the examiners, the masters of the public schools, the members of the Council of Education, the masters of the grammar and high schools, and, above all, those who conduct the various endowed schools throughout the country. A closer inspection, however, reveals that here and there, *rarissimi nantes in gurgite vasto*, a a modest master pokes up his head amidst his alien and heterogeneous surroundings. They have to be sought for, but they are there.

DIFFERENT RESULTS.

It is claimed that an analysis of Mr. Quilter's list will produce very different results. Out of eighteen letters received from head masters of the "most important" public schools in England (we are told that there are only twenty-four such institutions in all), twelve declare themselves in favour of the competitive examination system, two refuse to express an opinion, and only three declare themselves, and that partially, against it—namely, those who have signed the *Nineteenth Century* protest. In the total number of answers received from public schoolmasters there is a majority of 108 in favour of competition. The numbers are 115 for competition, without or with modifications, and seven against. But it is, after all, not the public school evidence which is the most important in this point ; the public schools are but a drop in the educational ocean, and, moreover, they have a special character and appeal to a limited class. The grammar and high schools and the Board schools throughout the country are responsible for by far the greater proportion of English education ; and if the face of their masters is conclusively set against competitive examination, then competitive examination would stand condemned indeed. It is claimed, however, that the answers that have been received in reply to Mr. Quilter's letter show that the reverse of this is the case.

THE BEST OPINION IN FAVOUR OF THE PRESENT SYSTEM.

The list shows that of those actively engaged in teaching in the metropolitan and provincial grammar schools, high schools, and colleges, there is a majority of 126 in favour of the competitive examination system "either with or without" a modification of the present system ; in the public schools there is a majority of 108 ; in the Board schools of London and the provinces the majority is 39 ; and the inspectors of schools who have declared in favour of competition are in a majority of 20, four being neutral. Answers have also been received from about a hundred gentlemen of various professions, and the majority of those in favour of competition is about the same—namely, rather more than 75 per cent. A number of answers received too late for classification, chiefly from Board schools, show a majority of 91 out of a total of 112 in favour of competition.

THE "SCARE" AT AN END.

The editor of the *Universal Review* asserts that the competitive examination scare (was there a scare ?) is at an end ; and he declares that the list obtained by the united efforts of Mr. Auberon Herbert and Mr. James Knowles will not bear examination. It is a "mob," not an army, which is recorded there ; a well-dressed mob, it is true, omeposed of brilliant raw material ; but its members are untrained in this education warfare, and carry all sorts of weapons save the professional ones.

SIR JOHN LUBBOCK ON OUR EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM.

Following the analysis are statements by Sir John Lubbock, Professor Lenketter, and Mr. Walter Wren as to what is right or wrong in the educational system. Sir John Lubbock says that the system has been constructed on too narrow a basis.

We have made our public school, college, and Civil Service examinations depend too exclusively on Greek, Latin, and mathematics. If the result of this protest is to secure more adequate recognition of science and modern languages, then those who signed will have done good service to the State.

A CRAMMER'S VIEWS.

As the most successful of all "crammers," Mr. Walter Wren naturally pronounces in favour of the competitive system. Mr. Wren's views occupy no fewer than ten pages of Mr. Quilt's Review, but the pith of his remarks is contained in the following passage :—"Had the writers and signers of the article protested only against forcing, pushing on, training the young for scholarship with as little regard for the future as two-year-old horses are trained for races, we should have been wholly with them, and welcomed heartily evidence of a rebellion against the tyranny of those responsible for the mischief. But the writers of the article either don't see or won't see who are the sinners—the *fons et origo mali*. The authorities of the colleges in the universities are at fault in cutting down the limit of age within which candidates can compete for scholarships."

ITALY IN THE COMING WAR.

THE *Esercito Italiano*, the military organ, has published an article, in the form of a letter to an hon. Deputy and ex-officer, under the above title, and signed by its editor, Signor de Luigi. This gentleman is an officer who went through the last war in which Italy was engaged, and who is regarded as a high authority in military matters.

The Italians protest that they have no intention of attacking France ; the French, on the other hand, affirm that they are animated by no warlike intentions towards us. I believe that both the parties who repeat almost daily the same declarations, do so in perfect good faith. The war will nevertheless break out on the first occasion which presents itself, since it is the natural and inevitable result of the series of events which has created the present position—i. e., the constitution on the frontiers of France of two great States, united and thoroughly nationalized, which limit her influence and restrain her power of expansion, and on which rests the new political equilibrium of Europe. France cannot do otherwise than direct all her efforts to changing this state of things. She would disown her splendid past, and would not do honour to her name and nature, did she not attempt sooner or later to burst the iron circle in which the unity of Germany and Italy have bound her ; and she will do so. Let no one blame her for the effort.

Let us speak frankly. What is the good of deceiving each other reciprocally ? France will never, not even after 1892, be able to count on the neutrality of Italy. Italy is led by the instinct of self-preservation to unite without hesitation her forces from the very beginning of the struggle to the forces of those who intend to keep France in that iron circle which is the surest guarantee of peace ; and France knows it well. A success of the French arms, facilitated by our neutrality would be soon and bitterly felt by Italy. After a victorious war with Germany, war against Italy ; after Berlin, Rome ; this is inevitable. The Italian statesman who in this emergency should hesitate an instant to take the only possible resolution would betray his country, and expose his name to the well-deserved vituperation of future generations. He would have led his country to certain destruction. I fancy that I hear a chorus of protests, more or less, sincere ; but the future will prove that I am right, for the truth cannot be averted."

ACCORDING to the returns just published by the *Statistique Generale de la France*, in the department of the Seine, which includes Paris, the number of divorce cases is 143 per 100,000 inhabitants. In the department of Lozere, the number is only 15 per 100,000 inhabitants. The department of the Seine is said to be peopled by free-thinkers, and that of Lozere by persons of piety.

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A GREAT GENERAL LOST.

UNDER this heading the *St. James's Gazette* publishes some extracts from the "Life and Opinions of Sir Charles MacGregor," to which we have already drawn attention. Introducing the extracts our contemporary writes :—

The General we are alluding to is not poor Lord Lucan, whose death has just been recorded. That officer had his chance and missed it. Sir Charles MacGregor never got his. The distinguished services of Sir Charles MacGregor did not go quite unrewarded, but his deserts surpassed the recognition which was grudgingly accorded to them, and they bear no proportion to the things which he could and would have done if he had been spared to live to the end of this century. He was no alarmist : on the other hand, he was very far removed from the live-for-to-day optimists who would throw away the future of our Indian Empire, provided only that they may enjoy their pay and pension in peace and quiet.

HIS LOVE OF FIGHTING.

The work, it appears contains additional instances of Sir Charles's gallantry in the Indian

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE coasting steamer Hindoo, Captain G Baker, arrived in Bombay yesterday, from Mandvie and coast ports, with a general cargo and 376 deck passengers.

THE Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S E Company's steamer Thisbe, 1843 tons, arrived in Bombay, yesterday, from Aden laden with 339 passengerson deck

THE s s Queen Elizabeth, 1,623 tons, Captain A Jack, arrived in port yesterday, laden with 3,564 tons coals, from Glasgow (Nov. 1). She is consigned to Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co.

THE sailing ship Daniel J Tenney, 1,633 tons, Captain J S Wilson, arrived in Bombay yesterday, laden with a cargo of sugar, from Mauritius (Oct 26). She s consigned to Mr. H J H Ahmed.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—DECEMBER 5.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Persia	2317	R. Hutchison	B	W. & A. Graham & Co.
„ Sutlej	2103	W. D. Worcester	C	P. & O. Co.
„ C. Murray	1372	E. Worfolk	F	F. Muir & Co.
„ Eden Hall	2313	S. Hughes	M	E. Bates & Co.
„ La Bourdonnais	1274	P. Sibillet	N	M. Mortimer & Co.
„ City of Carthage	1716	W. M. Greive	P	Sir C. Forbes & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
„ Horn Head	1358	M. R. Tompson.	2	J. H. Heyen.
„ Elektra	2095	P. Mersa	7	A. H. Lloyds S. N. Co.
„ Bormida	1499	De Negri	8	F. Bozzoni.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
5	Queen Elizabeth (s	Jack	Glasgow, Nov. 1.
	Hindoo (s)	Baker	Mandvie.
	Thisbe (s)	Radonosich.	Aden, Nov. 27.
	D. J. Tenney (ship)	Wilson	Mauritius, Oct. 26.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
5	Dunedin (s)	Porrett	Antwerp.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Labourdonnais, for Karachi, Aden, Zanzibar and Europe ports.
„ Queen Elizabeth, for Dunkirk.
„ Thisbe, for China.
„ Hindoo, for Cutch Mandvie.
Brig Amizade, for Damaun.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.			
30	Bancoora s	Brown	Newcastle, Oct. 22.
	Astronomer s	Wallace	Liverpool, Oct. 23.
	Clan Grant s	Sarley	Liverpool, Oct. 21.
Dec.			
1	Canning s	Wilson	Rangoon, Nov. 27.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 30.—Steamers Nowshera, Euphrates, Arracan and Mirzapore.
Dec. 1.—Steamers Angers and Tibre. Ships Talookdar and Bangalore, 3 bungalows, and a country brig.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.			
1	Chilka s		Bombay.
2	Malda s		Calcutta.
	Madura s		Bombay.
	Tibre s		Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.			
1	Medea s		Calcutta.
	Clan Forbes s		London.
	Clan Matheson s		London.
	Chilka s		Calcutta.
2	Rewa s		Calcutta.
3	D. of Buccleuch s		Calcutta.

DAILY EXPORTS—DECEMBER 5.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Eden Hall s—4,002 cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co; 200 cwts coir yarn, J Lalji; 2,001 cwts linseed, Finlay, Muir and Co; 1,150 cwts myrabolum, J Veeram; 501 cwts myrabolum, J Essa; 400 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 6,000 cwts wheat, E Spinner and Co; 200 bales hemp, D Chaganlal; 2,725 cwts myrabolum, E Oomersee; 50 bales cotton, E D Sassoon and Co.

City of Carthage s—550 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co; 52 bales wool, S Dowlatchand; 42 bales hemp, and 165 bales cotton, T H Moore and Co; 6,000 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co; 359 bales cotton, D Sassoon and Co; 6,000 cwts linseed, Beyts, Craig and Co; 4,000 cwts wheat, Lyon and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Horn Head s—220 bales cotton, Beyts Craig and Co; 2,001 cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co; 501 cwts myrabolum, J Veeram; 501 cwts myrabolum, J Essa; 2,000 cwts wheat, J Fachiri; 75 cwts gum, D Sassoon and Co.; 160 cwts olibanum, H Virdhare; 500 cwts cloves, W Poonja and Co.

Assam s—2 boxes gold bar, D Sassoon and Co; 20 cwts ivory, W and A Graham and Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

Persia s—6,000 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Clan Murray s—100 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co; 375 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 4,002 cwts linseed, Finlay Muir and Co; 350 bales cotton E Spinner and Co; 4,966 cwts wheat, A. Blascheck and Co; 300 bales cotton, Volkart Bros;

FOR MARSEILLES.

Persia s—4,000 cwts linseed, E Spinner and Co; 7,500 cwts casterseed, 1,500 cwts gingelly seed, Lang Moir and Co; 500 cwts buffalo horns, R Caderbhai; 501 cwts mustard seed A Blascheck and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Elektra s—210 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 7 cases Indian artware, &c, A H Lloyds Agency.

FOR VENICE.

Assam s—9 cases indigo, J Janni.

FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.

Elektra s—10 pots rosa, oil H E H Aliana.

FOR PORT SAID.

Eden Hall s—200 bags wheat flour, Bo Flour Mill

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Bormida s—45 bales twist, C Chotalal, 100 bales twist, J Fleming and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Bormida s—60 bales twist, C Chatolal; 75 bales twist N Vithaldass.

Satlej s—50 bales twist, Finlay Muir, and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Bormida s—305 cwts olibanum, &c, Y L Chang; 376 cwts ooplate, M M Essabhai; 80 bales cwist, C Chotalal; 35 bales yarn and 4 bags cotton seeds, Meiffre Neven and Co; 50 bales twist, K Joovamull; 75 bales twist, Alliance Cotton Mfg Co; 202 cwts sharkfins and fishmaws, 27 cases peacock feathers, 46 cwts olibanum, H Datoo; 180 cwts raisins, N L Wah; 118 cwts sharkfins and fishmaws, M Nathoo; 50 bales, twist, Pestonji Rustomji; 82 cwts sandalwood, R Cassumbhai; 75 bales twist, K Hurmookrai; 52 bales twist, N Vithaldass; 174 bales twist, P Cowasji; 6 bales twist, R Canji.

Sutlej s—19 cwts ivory C Ebram, 8 boxes silver coins, B Cursetji.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Bormida s—24 bales twist, L Cutchra; 30 bales twist C Chotalal.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Himalaya s—2 bales cotton, R Luchmandass.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 4th December, 1888.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·958
Temperature of the Air	82·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	73·4
Dew Point	69·8
Relative humidity of Air	·674
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	4·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	88·7
Minimum do. do (read at 8 a.m.)	75·7
General Direction of Wind	N, NNE, ENE, E, NNW, N.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	211

* From midnight to midnight.

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				Rs.
Gold Hunting large size heavy 18ct. cases,			by D. and W. Morice	240
Do.	do.	do.	by Wm. Robinson	180
Do.	do.	do.	by Wm. Weichert	300
Do.	Medium	do.	by Brockbank and Atkins	125
Do.	Open Face	do.	by Tobias	75
Do.	Do.	do.	heavy cases by Dent	220
Silver Hunting		do.	do. by do.	85
Do.	do.	do.	do. by John Jones	85
Do.	do.	do.	do. by Rotherham	75
Do.	do.	do.	do. by Chaplin and Co	55
Do.	Crystal Face	do.	do. by John Jones	75
Do.	do.	do.	do. by John Brown	35
Do.	do.	do.	do. by Henry Heap	45
Do.	do.	do.	do. by John Jones	95
Do.	do.	do.	do. by E. White	70
Do.	do.	do.	do. by John Jones	60
Do.	do.	do.	do. by Mackay and Chisholm	40
Do.	do.	do.	do. by Bennett	30
Do.	do.	do.	do. by Benson	15

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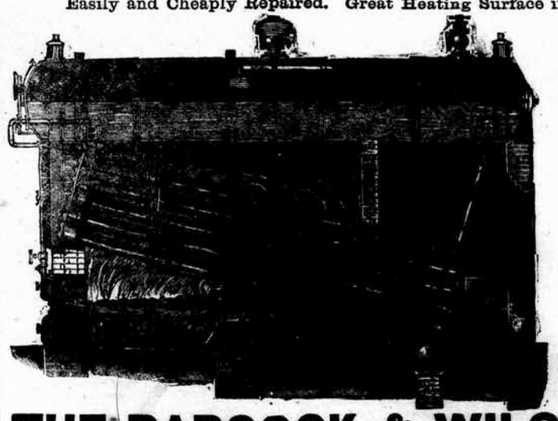

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For a similar combination with Iron, see No. 9.

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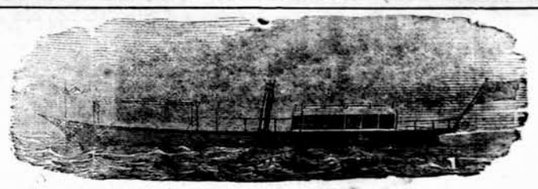

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Of all ferruginous preparations, this one is by far the most efficacious, as it contains all the regenerative principles for making bone, blood and muscle.

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Cures promptly, without additional means, all recent or chronic discharges of the urinary organs. Sold in Paris by J. FERRÉ (Successor to Brou), Pharmacien, 102, rue Richelieu.

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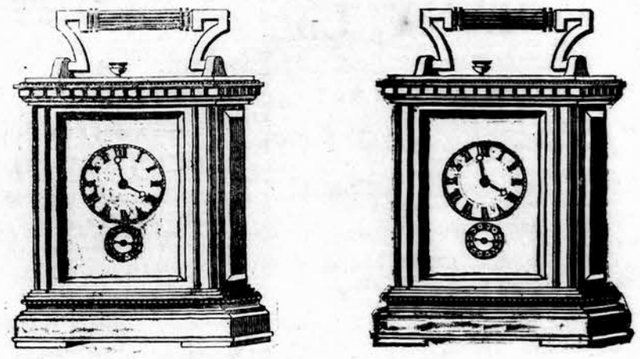

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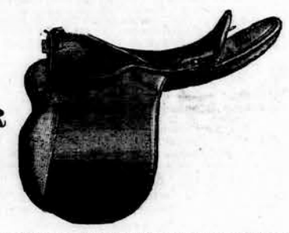

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Jersey and Wet Weather Suits and Dresses.
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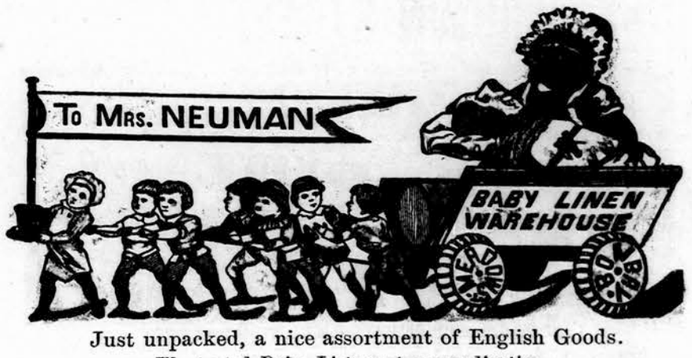

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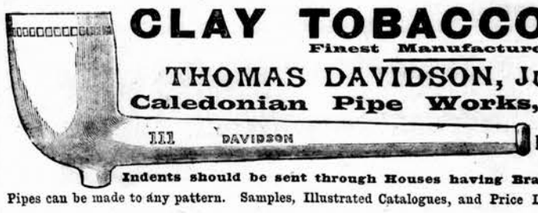

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Its contents, we trust, will be of use to our friends at a distance who cannot favour us with a personal visit, and who at this season of the year desire to obtain useful and artistic objects for gifts.

We have given greater prominence to Diamond Ornaments than usual, which will, at once, command the attention of all observers of fashion, while Gold and Silver Jewellery have also received our diligent attention. We believe that nothing of taste and suitable to the requirements of our Christmas and New Year's Trade has escaped us. Every object possessing merit which we have seen we have obtained and placed in stock; in fact, we have now the largest and choicest collection of Art Diamond Work, and Gold and Silver Ornaments ever offered for sale.

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We shall be glad to forward a copy to any address on application and to send goods on approval, if desired.

We would respectfully ask that Christmas Orders should be sent to us at as early a date as possible.

Every order with which we are favoured will receive our own personal attention.

HAMILTON AND COMPANY,
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For Softening, Preserving and Waterproofing
HARNESS, BOOTS AND SHOES, &c.,
ALSO FOR OILING CARRIAGE AXLES.
HARNESS COMPOSITION.
For Nourishing the Leather and producing a Brilliant Polish.
BLACK OIL FOR HARNESS,
For Maintaining a Beautiful Black.
May be ordered through any House in the Trade, either here or in the United Kingdom.
VANNER & PREST, Manufacturers and Patentees, London.

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JOSEPH DAWSON & SONS REGISTERED TRADE MARK No 75380

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DAWSON & SONS MAKERS 23 LONDON WALL LONDON

N.B.—In no instance will the old stamps be used again.

DAWSON & SONS MAKERS 23 LONDON WALL LONDON

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AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co.